THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No. 75. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED,

WHOSE SUFFERINGS

HAVE BEEN PROTRACTED,

AND, WHOSE CASES

REQUIRE PROMPT TREATMENT

TO

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

If you are suffering, or have suffered, what effect does it produce upon your general health!

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired?

Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart?

Do your liver or your kidneys frequently get out of order?

Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia?

Are your bowels constipated?

Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head?

Is your memory impaired?

Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject?

Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, or of life?

Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody?

Does any little thing make you start or jump?

Is your sleep broken or restless?

Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? the bloom on your cheek as bright?

Do you enjoy society as well?

Do you pursue your business with the same energy?

Do you feel as much confidence in yourself?

Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia.

Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, the organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those in whom these organs are in perfect health? You never hear of such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them.

Diseases of these Organs Require the Use of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And is a Certain Cure for Diseases of the

BLADDER,

KIDNEYS,

GRAVEL,

DROPSY,

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

And all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female,

From whatever causes originating and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. The records of the *Insane Asylums* and the melancholy deaths by *Consumption*, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan Despair
Low, sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and our health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

ESTABLISHED UPWARD OF 18 YEARS,

Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUGGIST,

No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PRICE—$1·25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6·50 delivered to any address. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with *fac simile* of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE,
Corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth street,
Central Park.
(A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institution have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance and many a poor child, suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment, that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,
COL. YOUNG,
General Supt. and Director.

June 16, 1868.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
January 28, 1868

Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD—

Dear Sir:—Your communication requesting our terms of advertising was duly received, but from prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your BUCHU. It was then highly recommended for other diseases by two physicians present.

Enclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, etc.,
T. B. B. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of
Daily and Weekly Telegraph.

9 28

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Sept. 15.

Spanish Finances and the First Symptoms of the Revolution—Russian Opinion of an Allied Diplomacy with France.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By an arrival at New York yesterday, we have European advices to the 15th instant:—

SPAIN.

Symptoms of the Coming Revolution.

The Paris (Sept. 14) correspondence of the London *Times* says:—

There is talk of a small loan of 50,000,000f., which the Spanish Government is in hopes of obtaining from the group of bankers forming the Credit Foncier. Although it has been repeatedly said that Spain should have no more credit on account of her nefarious treatment of her previous creditors, it appears that individuals will always be found to give way to the seductions her embarrassed position compels her to employ, and to lend her small sums on exorbitant terms. One of these days a crash will come, and some of these gentlemen will burn their fingers.

Nothing can be worse than the state of affairs in Spain; nothing more infamous than the tyranny of her Government. It was hoped, about seven years ago, that the country was taking a start; there were some slight signs of a revival soon after the Morocco war. But that hope was speedily dissipated, and since then the country has been sunk in a slough of despond. All trade and enterprise have declined; many persons have been ruined; nobody knows what to expect or how soon a terrible convulsion may come. By some of the refugees important events have been predicted for the present month, but there is every appearance that it will pass quietly in Spain, as elsewhere. There is a report that Dulce will shortly return to Spain from the Canaries, but although on more than one occasion he has shown himself a man of considerable daring and resolution, he is not well adapted to head a revolution. He, Marshal Serrano, and his nephew, Colonel Lopez Dominguez (who commanded a battery of mountain rifled guns, carried on muleback, with much distinction during the war in Morocco), and Major-General Serrano Bedoya, are in the Canary Islands; General Zabala is at Lugo, in Galicia; none of the generals lately arrested were sent, that I am aware of, to the Philippines, although it was at the time reported that they had been. But they are none of them men of much mark. In O'Donnell and Narvaez, great though their faults were, and numerous the cruelties they committed, Spain unquestionably lost the two most energetic and adroit men she possessed, and the two who were most skilled in the art of government. It may be strange to give even praise thus qualified to such a blood-stained and unscrupulous man as Narvaez, of whom the story goes in Spain that when his confessor, standing by his death-bed, adjured him to forgive his enemies, he replied, in accents weak from the approach of dissolution, that "he had none; he had shot them all." But some allowance must be made for the circumstances of the time and the peculiarities of the Spanish character; and certainly if anything could possibly make one regret Narvaez, it would be the fact that he has been succeeded by Gonzales Bravo.

RUSSIA.

The Imperial Diplomacy and Relations to France.

The Moscow *Gazette* of the 9th inst. contains the following:—

The true and well-understood interests of France and Russia are not at all contrary the one to the other, and there is not a single spot on the terrestrial globe where those interests may not be in accord, or where those two Powers may not be in a position to afford each other reciprocal co-operation. The *entente* between France and Russia would be the best guarantee of European equilibrium and general tranquillity. But in order that that *entente* should be established in a solid and durable manner two conditions are necessary. The first is, that France should remove from her sight the phantom of a pretended resurrection of Poland. For it is necessary that at Paris people should try at length to understand that what is called Poland is not a people, but a feudal caste which has detached itself from the people, and that for nearly half a century a handful of feudal anarchists has abused the French nation and all the successive governments at the Tuileries in making them believe that the re-establishment of Poland was possible, and that France was interested by her traditions and her principles in its re-establishment. Doubtless, if such an assertion were true—if France, in order to reject the phantom of the resurrection of Poland, had to sacrifice even the least of her interests, and if it were necessary to place herself in contradiction to any national exigencies, we should not think for a moment of modifying her present manner of seeing or her present attitude; there would no longer be any reason to speak to her of an *entente* with Russia, and we should have nothing to do but to place ourselves on the defensive. But happily it is not so, and the contrary is the fact. Progressive and liberal France, the France of 1789, could have nothing in common with the Polish aristocracy, and there is not one of the traditions of France, not one of her national interests, that can require her to replace under the yoke of the Polish nobility, whom they abhor, the populations inhabiting the banks of the Vistula. (We do not speak of the western provinces of Russia, where the people have never spoken the Polish language.) France would abjure the finest pages of her history if she were to endeavor to undo facts accomplished forever; that is to say, the ruin of the Polish aristocracy and the regeneration of the Polish people blended into the Russian nation.

With regard to the Eastern question we only ask that France shall not place herself in contradiction to herself, and that she do not think only of her own particular interests. In the East, as everywhere, we only ask of France to do what she owes to herself. We do not wish either to turn her from the care of her interests or to deceive her; we wish only that she should retake the road which she ought never to have left, and on which we are ready to accompany her as faithful friends, provided she will march towards that object which is ours, that is to say, the pacific and liberal development of the Christian populations of Turkey, guaranteed against all foreign intervention.

BELGIUM.

Closing of the Labor Congress.

From the London Star, Sept. 15.

The International Congress of Workmen was closed on Sunday afternoon with a speech from the President, M. Dupont, a foreign artisan resident in London.

The final resolution takes the following shape:—"The International Workmen's Congress recommends the workingmen to abstain from all work in the event of war breaking out in their respective countries. The Congress reckons upon the solidarity of workingmen of all countries for this strike of the people against war." The same sentiments were embodied even more strikingly in an address to the Congress from the German auxiliaries, which especially denounces a war between France and Germany as "a civil war for the profit of Russia." It adds:—"The International Association calls upon workingmen to pronounce against war, to oppose it by all the means in their power, to refuse to countenance assassination, and to organize a propaganda for the education of the poor." That labor, in fact, has no country is the fundamental principle of the association, that the produce of labor ought to be the property of the producer, that the brotherhood of labor should be the basis of society, and that the workingmen of all countries should throw aside their party jealousies and national antipathies, and make common cause with each other in their struggle with capital—these are the dominant ideas which it was the purpose of the Congress to inculcate. In the practical result the Congress at Brussels may be called a success, though the conditions under which the discussion was carried on precluded the possibility of very vigorous or lively debating. It is very easy to ridicule the utopian tone of the resolutions arrived at, but it would not be at all easy to prove that the practice of European statesmen is wiser than the preaching of European artisans.

FRANCE.

The Annexation of Belgium.

The London *Examiner* asserts that rumors gain ground every day that designs are maturing for the gradual and eventual annexation of Belgium by France. Not by resort to arms, if it be possible to avoid it, but by the use of diplomacy, whose versatility and eloquence will be reinforced by the glittering display, not afar off, of an irresistible army. The only son of the Belgian king is sick and ready to die. All the arts of medical science have been exhausted in the vain attempt to restore animation to the youthful heart and vigor to the languid limbs. A few weeks, or even days, may release the boyish sufferer from his lot of pain. Two daughters will remain to Leopold II, and already measures are preparing, it is said, to change the Salic law of succession, as was done in Spain, and, as in the case of the Spanish princesses, with the hope of securing the hand of one of them for a French prince. The juvenility of royal heirs and heiresses has never stood in the way of political betrothals, absurd as such betrothals necessarily seemed, and abortive for their purpose, as they have almost invariably proved. The brother of the Belgian King is not a man likely to make any effective fight for his presumptive inheritance; but how popular feeling will show itself remains to be seen. If the Belgians felt themselves as secure as we do under the sway of a female sovereign, they might possibly permit the change to be made in the fundamental law of the kingdom without much resistance. But if the notion once gets into the head of the mass that the real aim is the matrimonial annexation of their country to France, they will be very apt to appeal audibly for sympathy and assistance to baffle the design. The policy which six-and-thirty years ago erected Belgium into an independent but neutral State remains substantially unchanged. Neither England, Holland, nor Prussia can be expected to assent to the incorporation of the Low Countries with France. The talk about negotiations for a Customs Union had never any coherency or intelligible meaning in it.

GENERAL NEWS.

Minister Johnson and the Prince of Wales.

The London *Court Journal*, of the 14th of September, announces Minister Johnson's presentation to Queen Victoria thus:—

The United States Minister arrived at Windsor Castle this afternoon, and was introduced to her Majesty by Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and presented his credentials.

The Prince of Wales contemplates a visit to the African continent. Should the Prince carry out this intention his Royal Highness will visit Egypt and the Cataracts of the Nile.

No Prusso-Austrian Alliance.

The *Journal de Paris* asserts, as of its own knowledge, that the Austrian Government recently informed its agents abroad that in case of a war between France and Germany, Prussia must not at all count upon an Austrian alliance. The empire having above all things need of peace, a war breaking out on the frontiers would be of itself a most serious calamity, in so far as it would tend to retard the work of the reconstruction of the monarchy, and Austrian diplomacy would do its utmost to avoid the dangers of such a conflagration. It is added that Prince Metternich either has renewed or will renew to the Emperor Napoleon pacific declarations in the above sense.

Italy Uneasy.

The Italian Government, says a letter from Florence, is disconcerted and uneasy on account of the Girgenti visit to Fontainebleau and the sort of fuss made about Francis II's brother and his wife at the French Court. It is remembered that Italy one was never the Napoleonic project, and if great wars and great events come, who can foresee what may be in store for the southern provinces?

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of Charles T. and Silas James for the Murder of Joseph G. Clark, in Massachusetts.

The N. Y. *Tribune's* correspondent attending the double execution at Worcester, Mass., yesterday, gives the following description of the scene:

The hanging of the Jameses here to-day was the first event of the kind in Worcester since 1845. On the evening of the 28th day of last February Silas and Charles T. James, who came here from Providence, R. I., ostensibly in search of one Henry James, a brother of Charles, who had defaulted his bail as an illicit distiller, entered Joseph G. Clark's gambling rooms, with the deliberate intention, it seems, of killing and robbing him. They had been in the city three or four days, and had calmly and deliberately matured their plans. The younger cousin, Charles, had purchased a small board, and a quantity of rope, both of which were to be used. As they entered one of Clark's rooms they found him seated in a chair in front of a stove. While Silas engaged him in conversation, Charles stepped behind Clark, and with one blow, buried the blade of the axe deep in the skull. A brief struggle ensued, when the victim's watch-chain and the rope were tied about his neck, and tightened by the use of a poker. A woman who lived in the block heard the noise, and knocked on the door. She is known as Mrs. Eaton, also as Mrs. Thayer, and was on intimate terms with Clark. This interruption forced the murderers to remain quiet in the room with the dead body nearly an hour, at the end of which time they lifted the corpse, and bore it to an adjoining room, and laid it on a bed, after having taken possession of a diamond pin worth $500, a valuable watch, $800 in bank notes, and a few gold coins. Here they added to the crimes of murder and robbery that of arson by pouring kerosene oil over the head of the body and on the bed, and firing the same. They then coolly withdrew, muffled in cloaks, and went to the depot to take the night train for New York. But the woman, Eaton or Thayer, saw them go out; hurriedly entered Clark's rooms, and ascertained that he had been murdered, and gave the alarm almost instantly. The police were prompt in the discharge of their duty, and the elder James was arrested at the depot. His cousin, who had thrown the axe into a canal, seeing Silas arrested, fled.

All things being in readiness, at 11·25 the prisoners were led in, with their hands pinioned behind. Both were firm in walk, Silas apparently unconcerned, and Charles with a dejected look. As they neared the gibbet, Silas was staring at vacancy, but Charles looked up at the structure in an imploring and earnest manner. They were placed on the drop, and both stood firm. When they had been placed in position Sheriff Knowlton, who stood near the reporters, and seemed deeply affected, addressed the prisoners. Silas had nothing to say, but thanked the prison officers for their kindness. Charles, the younger cousin, made a long speech, as follows:—

I have a few words that I wish to say, as people always like to hear what persons who are hung have to say as their last words. I would like to say that I have no hard feelings against the jury or the judge who convicted and sentenced me for my crime. In regard to the evidence of the witnesses and their testimony I cannot say that they swore to what was not so, but they exaggerated a little and told more than was right. In regard to the execution of myself I would say—and, of course, it would be natural for me to say it under these circumstances—that I do not believe in capital punishment under any circumstances. I would say, as we have murdered Mr. Clark, that I know, of course, that he suffered an ignominious death and I consider that we are suffering an ignominious death, and in the same category which his was. It is, of course, in accordance with the laws of Massachusetts that we are to be executed; but I don't know whether it will be justified in the eyes of God or not. The State of Massachusetts might make laws to execute every man who stole four dollars' worth, but that would not prove that they would be justified in the eyes of God. But I will not pretend to linger upon these points, as I know that it is useless to talk about it now. But I would say, as we are to be executed that we are suffering the same ignominious death that Mr. Clark suffered, and our death is in the same circle of ideas as the death of Mr. Clark and therefore I say that I think the execution is not really justified in the eyes of God. You know God says "Thou shalt not kill." I know that I have not done His bidding but, of course, when we do wrong all we can do is to repent of our sins, and He has promised that He will receive repentant sinners. For He says, "He that believes in me, and doth truly repent, shall have everlasting life." But I do not pretend to quote Scripture; but I wish to say that, although I die in accordance with the laws of Massachusetts, I have a kind word for the officers of the prison, who have my sincere thanks for their attentions. I would also return thanks to Mr Carter, the jailor. He has been very good to us, and done more than his duty required. I would also say a good word for Mr. Shippen, and also for several other ministers who have visited us, and tried to cultivate in us religious feeling to make us think of heavenly things, and not think of these things which are so much of a fallacy here on earth, and have told us to place our minds on heavenly things, and God would be with us. I don't know that I can say anything more to you to-day, and I bid you all farewell.

After the condemned had ceased, Mr. John A. Dana, assistant clerk of the county, read the death-warrant, the sheriff's deputies, meantime, adjusting the nooses, black hoods, and prisoners' limbs. These preparations having been completed, the signal was given. Silas was standing bolt upright, while Charles had his face turned upward and was moaning piteously, "Oh, God have mercy on my soul," when one of the deputies touched the spring with his foot, the drop fell, and the cousins shot through the opening. Silas was killed instantly, as his neck had been broken by the fall. Charles was heard to breathe four minutes after the drop fell. At the expiration of about sixty or eighty seconds his whole frame trembled violently. At the end of six minutes the movements ceased entirely, and the bodies which did not clash, as might have been feared, hung stationary and lifeless. The usual examination by a physician was made, the bodies hung nearly half an hour, and were then cut down and placed in coffins to await the arrival of friends, who will bury the remains at West Greenwich, R. I.

THE GEORGIA MASSACRE.

The Republicans Ambushed and Brutally Assassinated.

The Albany (Ga.) correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes, on the 20th inst., as follows of the recent massacre:—

I hasten to lay before your readers an account of the recent important events in this section. On the 15th inst. Captain William P. Pierce, a Kentuckian by birth, a gallant officer of the Union army during the late war, a staunch Republican, and the regular nominee of the Republicans of this (Second) Congressional district for the United States Congress, proceeded to Americus, Sumter county, a town but a few miles from Andersonville, for the purpose of making his first speech in the canvass of his district. He was accompanied by Mr. John Murphy, a native of Indiana, and now a citizen and the sheriff elect of this county, elected by a Republican majority of about 700 in a poll of about 2200. Reaching Americus, they registered their names at the hotel. Five minutes thereafter they were informed by the proprietor that his boarders insisted upon his turning these gentlemen out of the house. They were radicals, they must leave, for he could not be landlord of theirs. The gentlemen replied, "Erase our names from your books." Shortly after this they addressed the colored Republicans, amid the mutterings and curses of the white citizens, who were in town in force. After speaking, they went, by invitation, to the house of H. K. McCoy, a Republican and associate Chief Justice of the State. While there the colored Republicans attempted to march through the public square with drums and fife, though unarmed. They were ordered by the Judge of the Superior Court, then in session, to stop the noise, meaning that of the drum and fife. Some colored man, not hearing the order of the Judge, nor comprehending the cause of the cessation of the music, called out "go on with the music," whereupon the whites drew their pistols, shot-guns, knives, etc., and drove the colored men from the square. Messrs. Pierce and Murphy, knowing nothing of this, approached the public square, paying little heed to the warnings of the colored people, who told them that the whites had sworn to kill them. Yesterday, the 19th inst., Mr. Pierce accompanied by Mr. Murphy, the Rev. F. F. Putney, Philip Janin (a colored man, recently a member of the Georgia Legislature, but who was expelled on account of his color), and about seventy-five colored men, approached the town of Camilla, Mitchell county, where Messrs. Pierce, Murphy, and Janin were to address the colored Republicans. Four miles from Camilla they were met by a white men, named James Johns, who at first stated that he was in search of a "doctor" to attend a colored man who had been injured by a falling tree. As soon, however, as he learned the character of the party approaching, he declared himself a "courier," sent to notify Mr. Murphy that the people of Camilla and of Mitchell county would permit no radical speaking in Camilla, that the county was theirs, and they intended to rule it.

Mr. Pierce, in a buggy, with Mr. Putney, proceeded towards the town, followed at some distance by the rest of the party. With these latter was a plantation wagon, drawn by four mules, containing the colored band, consisting of two drummers and a fifer. Messrs. Pierce and Putney drove into the town, dismounted from their buggy, and hitched their horse at the Court House. At a hundred yards from the Court House the band-wagon was met by the man Johns, with a double barrelled shot-gun, which he discharged into the wagon, wounding two colored men. Upon this there rose up from either side of the road upon which the colored people were approaching the town a large number of white men, who had been concealed in the undergrowth, who opened a cross-fire upon the colored people in the road. A few of the colored people, having pistols, endeavored to defend themselves, but a majority of them fled. Messrs. Pierce and Putney rushed towards the contending parties, Mr. Pierce throwing up his hands and calling upon the freedmen to stop, saying "don't do that, don't do that." Upon this the whites, or a portion of them, turned upon Pierce and Putney, and fired, wounding Mr. Pierce in the leg, and Mr. Putney in the elbow and shoulder. Both, however, took to the woods and escaped, reaching the plantation of Messrs. Flagg and Fish, two gentlemen from Massachusetts, at 3 o'clock this morning.

To return to the battle or massacre at Camilla. The freedmen who were armed having emptied their pistols, fled for their lives—such as had not already been placed *hors de combat*—leaving the wounded on the ground. The whites pursued, some of them first assuring themselves that those colored men left on the ground were dead by repeated shots at their prostrate bodies.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO Sept. 21.—Flour, $5·25@6·25. Wheat $1·80@1·90. Legal Tenders, 71.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—Cotton quiet; middlings nominally 25c. Flour very dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, except for higher grades; sales of choice red at $2·70. Corn firm; white, $1·20@1·22; yellow, $1·25@1·28. Oats unchanged. Rye dull at $1·50@1·55. Pork, $30·00. Bacon, rib sides, 16¾c.; clear sides, 16¾c.; shoulders, 13½c.; hams, 21½@22c. Lard, 20½c.

—The rice-birds have left their usual food and attacked the caterpillar in the cotton fields, becoming saviors instead of destroyers.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Earthquake Shocks in the Sandwich Islands—Another Execution Ordered—Probabilities of General Butler's Renomination.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM HONOLULU.

Affairs in the Sandwich Islands—Sinking of the Shores of Hawaii—Earthquakes Occurring—A Diplomatic Announcement.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—Honolulu advices to September 5 confirm the report of the sinking of the southeastern shore of Hawaii. The same occurrence was observed at Port Hilo. The subsidence at Hawaii in some places is from three to four feet, and in others from six to seven feet; while at Hilo the greatest subsidence noticed was only eight inches. In Hilo, Puia, and Laistrole from one to five earthquakes have occurred daily. Considerable smoke was rising from Kilauau (?), but there was but little fire visible.

The oscillations of the sea at Hilo, August 14, 15, and 16, were remarkable. For the three days the sea rose and fell from three to four feet once every ten minutes.

The American Minister publishes an official notice warning American ship-owners and ship-masters against participating in the Coolie trade between the Sandwich Islands and other ports.

The ship Eldorado sailed for Baker's Island, August 31. The commercial news is unimportant.

In port at Honolulu, United Steamer Mahongo, Hamburg barques R. C. Wylie and Robert Lane.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the barque Clara Sutie, now 41 days out from Honolulu.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Treaty of Peace With the Indians.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Mix, received the following telegram to day:—

"VIRGINIA CITY, Sept. 21.—Peace Commissioner N. J. Cullen and myself concluded a treaty of peace with several Indian tribes of Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheepeaters yesterday. Mr. Cullen left for Washington this morning. JAMES TAFTS,
"Acting Governor, and ex-officio
"Superintendent of Indian Affairs."

The Indians with whom the treaty was made are in Idaho and Montana.

The Surratt Case.

District Attorney Carrington has prepared, a brief in support of the appeal taken by the counsel of the Government from the decision of Judge Wylie in the Surratt case. It is submitted that the Court in discharging Surratte erred in its ruling. First. Because the statute of limitation as a defense to the alleged crime was not and could not have been, before the Court on the pleadings as they then stood, and because the prosecution of the offense was not barred by the Statute of Limitation. The most serious objection to the ruling of the Court is found in the very Statute of Limitation which is quoted as authority for the discharge of the accused, that the Statute does not extend to any person or persons fleeing from justice. It is certain that the United States should have had an opportunity of knowing that the accused was excepted from the operation of the Statute because he was a person fleeing from justice. The District Attorney will submit a new indictment to the Grand Jury.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 26—A. M.—Consols, 94⅛ for money and account; Erie Railroad, 33; Atlantic and Great Western, 39½; United States Five-twenties, 72½; Illinois Central, 93¼.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 26—A. M.—United States Five twenties, 75⅞@76.

PARIS, Sept. 26—A. M.—The Bourse is firmer. Rentes closed last evening at 69f. 2c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26—A. M.—Cotton dull; the sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Red Western wheat, 10s. 11d. Spirits of Petroleum, 1s. 3d.

LONDON, Sept. 26—A. M.—Sugar to arrive firm at 25s. 9d. Whale Oil, £38.

FROM MEXICO.

General Canto's Connection with the Death of Patoni—Meeting of Congress.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Sept. 26.—The Spanish steamer Marsella, Captain Nunez, has arrived at this port from Vera Cruz. She brings dates from the latter port to September 20. Her advices from the capital are to September 18 by telegraph from Mexico city to Vera Cruz. The Mexican Congress had assembled on the 17th inst., according to previous arrangement. In Durango, General Canto, who was arrested on account of the sudden death of General Patoni, had been arraigned. Strange reports are afloat about his having claimed to have acted under private orders. The first session of the Mexican Congress has been a secret one. Epizootia prevails in Michoacan.

FROM BOSTON.

General Butler's Anticipated Renomination.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—The opposition to General Butler's renomination in the Fifth District seems to be rapidly disappearing. Meetings were held in Salem and Newburyport last evening, at which delegates were elected to the District Convention, all of whom are pledged to support Butler.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. Meeting.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—The Odd Fellows' Grand Lodge adjourns to-day, and probably will accept the offer to hold their next meeting in San Francisco, which, if agreed upon, San Franciscans give a bonus of $10,000.

Governor Geary Issues Another Death Warrant.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 26.—Governor Geary has issued the death-warrant for the execution of Thomas McCarty, sentenced to death in Venango county, on the 1st instant, for the murder of David Barry. The execution is to take place on Wednesday, October 28th.

Burned to Death.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 26.—Mrs. Ellen Kneiderhoff was burned to death yesterday at Lee.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Sept. 26, 1868.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans are quoted at 4@5 per cent.; prime commercial paper ranges from 6@7 per cent. per annum.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady; Government securities were firmly held. City loans were in fair demand.; the new issue sold at 103¼; and old do. at 101, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56¼, no change; Reading at 47¼, a slight advance; Minehill at 57½, no change; Elmira common at 30, no change; and Northern Central at 49½, no change. 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 44½ for Little Schuylkill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 41 for Elmira preferred; 33½ for Catawissa preferred; and 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 10½ for Hestonville; 28 for Germantown; 22½ for Spruce and Pine; and 31 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 240 was bid for North America; 130½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60½ for Commercial; 107 for Southwark; 61¼ for Girard; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 73 for City; 45 for Consolidation; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 121 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 22½, no change. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20 for preferred do.; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$7000 City 6s, New..ls..103¼	100 sh Read R......b10. 47¾
$7000 Leh 6s, '84..cpg.. 85	100 do................ 47¾
100 sh Penna R......ls.. 56¼	100 do..........b10.. 47¾
8 sh Minehill.............. 57½	100 do................ 47¾
150 sh Elmira R.....ls.. 30	500 sh Leh Nav.......... 22⅜
100 sh N Y & Mid...ls.. 3½	100 do.........s30. 22⅜
8 sh N Central.......... 49½	100 do.........s60. 22⅜
300 sh Read R.......ls.. 47¼	

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	142⅜	12·10 P. M.	142¼
10·07 "	142¼	12·13 "	142⅛
10·13 "	142⅜	12·15 "	142¼
10·15 "	142½	12·17 "	142¼
11·30 "	142⅜	12·30 "	142⅛
11·54 "	142¼	12·32 "	142⅛
12·03 P. M.	142⅛	12·34 "	142

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 114@114¼; old 5-20s, do., 114@114¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 109⅞@110; do., 1865 110⅛@110⅜; 5-20s, July, 1865, 108⅞@109; do., 1867, 108⅞@109¼; do. 1868 109¼@109⅜; 10-40s, 104⅛@104⅜. Gold, 142¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¾@113⅞; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅝@113⅞; do., 1864, 109⅝@109⅞; do., 1865, 110⅜@110⅝; do. July, 1865, 108⅜@108⅝; do. July, 1867, 108⅜@108⅝; 1868, 109@109¼; 5s, 10-40s, 104⅛@104⅜. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 142⅛@142⅜.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114¼; do. 1862, 113⅞@114; do., 1864, 109⅛@109½; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do., 1865, new, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1867, new, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1868, 108⅞@109¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104⅛@104⅜; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. October, 1865, 118½. Gold, 142¼@142⅜. Silver, 136@137½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26.—There is no improvement to notice in the Flour Market, and the demand is chiefly for spring Wheat family grades, which are most in supply. Sales of 600 barrels to the home consumers at $6·50@7·50 for superfine; $8@8·50 for extras; $9@10 for new spring Wheat extra family; $9·75@10·25 for old do. do.; $9·50@9·75 for Minnesota do. do.; $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12·50@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9@9·50 ⅌ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market presents no new feature. Sales of 1500 bushels red at $2·20@2·30 for fair to prime; and 4000 bushels amber at $2·30@2·35. Rye is selling at $1·60 for Western; and $1·35@1·40 for Southern. There is not much activity in the Corn Market, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania yellow at $1·27@1·28; and mixed Western at $1·26. Oats are without quotable change. Sales of 2000 bushels Western at 75@77c.; and Southern at 65@70c.

No change to notice in Barley or Malt.

Bark is in good demand, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $50 ⅌ ton.

Whisky is selling at $1·50@1·55 ⅌ gal., tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.......SEPTEMBER 26.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............58 | 11 A. M..............64 | 2 P. M..............63

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Brig Shannon, Sawyer, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Gov. Burton, Ludlam, Boston, Pine Knot Coal Co.
Schr American Eagle, Ramsey, Washington, Andenried, Norton & Co.
Schr R. C. Thomas, Crockett, Boston, do.
Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, Chelsea, do.
Schr E. D. Finney, Tuttle, Savannah, do.
Schr John Shay, Tilton, Salem, do.
Schr D. Faust, Lord, Boston, do.
Schr Mary McKee, Wister, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Tennessee, Creed, Calais, do.
Schr W. S. Copes, Davis, Petersburg, do.
Schr J. T. Alburger, Corson, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, New Bedford, do.
Schr Cerro Gordo, Hodgdon, Haverhill, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No 42, Rodan, Norwich, do.
Schr Jane C. McShain, Gibbs, Washington, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr S. H. Cady, Wood, Boston, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr Hunter, Crane, Washington, Geo. S Repplier.
Schr Cherub, Layman, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Bay State, Seabury, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr E. R. Graham, Smith, Boston, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Ross, Norwich, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr Florence, Hudson, Rappahannock, Captain.
Schr Charm, Starr, Alexandria, Captain.
Schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, Boston.
Schr N. H. Magee (new 241 tons), Ketchum, Boston.
Barge Reading RR. No. 93, Hendricks, New York, Sinnickson & Co.
Barge Reading RR. No. 30, Johns, New York, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Schr D. Faust, Lord, 8 days from Ellsworth, Me., in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Gov. Burton, Ludlam, from Boston.
Schr J. T. Alburger, Corson, from Boston.
Schr R. H. Shannon, Dilks, from Boston.
Schr E. R. Graham, Smith, from Boston.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Ross, from Norwich.
Schr Hunter, Crane, from Dighton.
Schr N. H. Magee, Ketchum, from Milton, Del.
Schr Cerro Gordo, Hodgdon, from Newburyport.
Schr S. H. Cady, Wood, from Provincetown.
Schr Jane C. McShain, Gibbs, from Bridgeport.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Aurora, at this port yesterday from Rotterdam, reports, 19th ult. lat. 48 15 N., long. 11 40 W., while laying to in a heavy SW. gale, sprung a leak, and supposed that a bolt was started, making 4 inches of water per hour since that time; up to the Banks had heavy westerly gales, and from thence to port had light southerly and easterly winds. On the Banks, spoke fishing schrs Profit, of Plymouth; Agate, and Charlie Mayo, both of Provincetown.

Barque Gaffredo, Palzano, for Philadelphia, sailed from Girgenti 6th inst.

Barque Prins Carl, Bernstein, hence, at Liverpool 14th instant.

Brig John Welsh, Munday, hence, at Sagua 15th inst.

Brig H. S. Emery, Fitts, hence, at Sagua 15th inst.

Schr J. W. Webster, McVey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Sagua 14th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—Cleared, ship Blue Jacket, for Liverpool, with 38,000 sacks of wheat; ship Midnight, for New York. Sailed, ship John Paul, for Cork.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Arrived, steamship Siberia, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Arrived, steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Seymour's Unfitness.

From the N. Y. Times.

The estimate of Mr. Seymour's character conveyed by the letter of General Dix is verified by his conduct in connection with the nomination for the Presidency. General Dix states the impression left on his mind after more than a quarter of a century's personal and political intercourse with the Democratic candidate. His private excellence is conceded. But, in the opinion of the General, "he has not a single qualification for the successful execution of the high official trust to which he has been nominated." "He is especially deficient in that firmness of purpose which, in critical emergencies, is the only safeguard against public disorder and calamity."

Colonel Brown's exposure of the Democratic movement for the nomination of Chief Justice Chase revealed very plainly the feebleness of purpose or the discreditable insincerity which characterized Mr. Seymour's part in that affair. It is impossible to reconcile his professed anxiety for the selection of Mr. Chase on a moderate and progressive platform, with his own acceptance of the nomination on an extreme and reactionary platform, except on the theory of mental instability or feebleness. A strong and really honest man would not have taken such a course. If alive to the danger of ultraism, and in good faith desirous of having Mr. Chase as a candidate, he would not have succumbed as quietly as Mr. Seymour did to the very influences which he professed to resist. So, also, in regard to his own nomination. Few more pitiful spectacles can be imagined than that of a party leader, who, after solemnly declaring his determination not to be nominated, violated his declaration, and yielded in tears. The most charitable construction of motive cannot save Mr. Seymour from the imputation of weakness. This circumstance alone would justify the remark of General Dix as to his want of decision and self-control. A man who is unable to withstand the temptations of a party convention is not fit for the Presidency at any time, and is especially unfit in times of peril and difficulty.

The same infirmity is apparent in Mr. Seymour's surrender of his convictions on the bond and greenback questions. He held decided views in regard to both. He contended that to pay the bondholders with depreciated paper would be to destroy the national credit and tarnish the national honor. And he depicted the evils attendant upon an inflated currency as among the greatest calamities that could befall the country. These views he cherished, or pretended to cherish, until the eve of the Convention. Nay, in conformity with them, he lent his aid to the strangling of Mr. Pendleton in the house of his friends. And yet, rather than be deprived of a nomination which he protested he would not accept, he abandoned his financial principles without a word of explanation or a sign of remorse, and donned the mantle of the slaughtered Pendleton. Thus tergiversation was added to weakness in a manner as fatal to Mr. Seymour's profession of principle as to his reputation for fixedness of purpose.

These are the latest illustrations of the unfitness of one whose whole political career, as General Dix remarked, "has been in nothing more conspicuously marked than in an utter infirmity of purpose." Such a man may be the best available instrument of the Southern extremists, who made General Blair his associate on the ticket, but he is certainly not qualified to guard the interests and uphold the honor of the country in its great emergency.

Bad Advice from Mr. Pendleton.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A letter has appeared in the newspapers from Mr. George H. Pendleton to a friend in Texas, in which he says:—"About your not being allowed to vote, be not alarmed; we shall see that Texas is represented. Vote by all means." Now it strikes us that this is bad advice from Mr. Pendleton. At the late long session of Congress a law was passed which substantially provides that no Rebel State not recognized by Congress as duly restored to the fellowship of the Union shall participate in this Presidential election. Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas have not been, and will not be, recognized by Congress this side the Presidential election. The law, therefore, will shut them off. Should an election be tried in Texas according to the advice of Mr. Pendleton it will be love's labor lost; for the very Congress which passed this law on the subject will be the judge and jury in the counting of the electoral votes of the several States for President and Vice-President.

What then, does Mr. Pendleton mean when he says we "shall see that Texas is represented?" Should Congress cast out the vote Texas submitted on this pledge, how does Mr. Pendleton propose to "see that Texas is represented?" His letter is dated August 21, and from Bangor, in Maine, but that was several weeks before the Maine election. He thought, perhaps, at the time that there was a good prospect for Seymour, and that if the votes of the unreconstructed States would elect him it would be well to have them ready. But what then? Mr. Pendleton must have meant that the refusal of Congress to count those votes would bring President Johnson, as Commander-in-chief of the army, down upon the two houses in the *rôle* of Cromwell. If this letter, then, means anything, it means the possible contingency for another civil war. We, guess, however, that the votes of the Southern States, if all counted against Grant, will not be enough to upset his election, and that accordingly the vote of Texas will practically amount to nothing, though Mr. Pendleton may see that she is represented.

Inferior Races Not Wanted.

From the Richmond Whig.

We consider every proposition looking to the introduction of inferior races into this country, as laborers, whether from Africa or Asia, as impolitic and dangerous. If the North American States are to hold supremacy and rise to the pinnacle of national fame as being the most powerful government on earth and doing most for the exaltation of mankind, it can only be because the people belong to the highest race of men—that they are the best of that noblest type of our order, the Caucasian. In proportion as we mix up with our population the inferior races we shall impair our national force and diminish our chances for achieving that grand destiny which will certainly be the fate of this country if left to the unmixed rule and energies of the Caucasian race.

We see the horrible condition of the republics south of us—their wretched governments and the rapidly succeeding revolutions, which give their people no rest and deprive industry and art of all opportunity to improve the condition of men. There we have a full view of the evil consequences of mixed populations of incompatible races. The condition of those States never can be improved with such races equally admitted into the constituent body regulating public affairs. We may bring this wonderful country to a similar fate by the active introduction of the inferior races here and admitting them to the elective franchise. To this high privilege they will be admitted whenever they are concentrated upon this continent in large numbers. Demagogical agitations will as surely succeed in securing it for them as those agitations have secured the ballot for the negro—the lowest of all the races existing in any considerable number on this continent.

Therefore let us have neither coolies nor Chinese. Give us Irish, English, Scotch, Germans, French, Greeks, Italians, and any Europeans, but none other if we can possibly avoid it, either from Africa or Asia. We have enough of the inferior type already, God knows. It has brought untold evil upon our land. What do we want with more trouble from mixed races, and the terrible fanatical and demagogical agitations which their presence would engender?

Why should it be assumed that labor must be entrusted to inferior beings? There lies the great error. Is not labor the school from which the greatest human energies proceed? Is it not the nursery of the men of greatest physical force—who, upon the theatre of the world's greatest deeds, take their position amongst the most distinguished of the actors? Is it not the department of life from whence the others are recruited by men perfect in form, fully developed in physique, well balanced in intellect, to take the places of those who have been rendered effete and inert by luxury and vice? In the name of common sense, in the name of all that is wise and beneficent for our country, why should any man desire to degrade the labor of this country by leaving it to inferior imported races? Why shall we deprive ourselves of the great school, the great nursery for men of our own blood, and thus forfeit a resource of energy and power without which no nation can be great?

We are sure no man can reflect upon the subject even for a brief while without being convinced that our happiness, our national harmony, and our greatness depend upon the preservation of the State from the deteriorating influences of the inferior races, and maintaining the dignity of labor by performing it ourselves.

Indian Affairs.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The tenor of all our news from the Indian country of late has been discouraging. Latest advices are so minute and full, and show so irresistibly the existence of a cruel and devastating war on the part of the Indians, that we feel called upon to revise our judgment, and insist upon rigorous measures of repression. We must have peace and order. We must take the tomahawk and scalping-knife from the Indian before we conclude our measures of justice. The savages appear to have risen in small parties simultaneously all over the Plains, from the western line of settlements in Kansas to the mountains of Colorado, and thus far there has been little variation in the story of massacre and rapine. The settlers built their cabins and staked out their homesteads with too little regard of the dangers of their situation, and the outbreak of hostilities found them so widely scattered that they could seldom make common cause against the common enemy. Nor could they depend upon our small frontier army for adequate protection. The savages, therefore, have had things all their own way. They fall in overwhelming force upon remote ranches and isolated forts, and long before a force can be collected to face them they are far out of reach. General Sheridan has sent out pursuing columns, and the well-known ability and energy of this illustrious and far-seeing commander give us assurance that the campaign will be well fought; but for some time to come we can hardly expect any decisive advantage. So long as the prairies afford forage for the Indian ponies, the pursuit will generally be vain. The devastation will spread from post to post along the border, and we shall not be surprised if we hear of several other disasters such as that which we chronicled on Thursday on the Republican river. Before long, however, the winter frosts will help us, so that the savages will no longer be able to scour the Plains as they do now, and the troops will overtake and punish them.

The facts that the war this time has broken out immediately upon the heels of a treaty of peace, and that it seems to have been without provocation from the settlers, afford a pointed condemnation of our past policy towards the Indians, and we hope will prove a good lesson in our future treatment of them. The Peace Commission, from which some persons anticipated so much good, proves to have been only a negative and merely moral success. It ought to be evident by this time that the savages have no faith in our agents and commissioners. They have been cheated by them so often that they will never trust them again; and we cannot blame them. We have brought all this trouble on ourselves—first, by keeping swindling superintendents in office, and then by winking at the wrongs and provocations committed by the settlers. We cannot set matters right, however, by acknowledging our injustice and resolving upon a new course. The dire necessity of a severe war is now upon us, and there is but one policy for us to pursue—let the war be short, sharp, and decisive. But when it is over we insist that this ridiculous, nay, this disastrous Indian Agency business shall be radically and immediately reformed. The army can manage the savages, and the army only. If we place the work in the hands of a Sherman or a Sheridan, we may be confident that it will be done wisely, economically, effectively, and honestly. It will be done by men whom the Indians will soon learn both to trust and to fear; by men who will realize the danger of mismanagement and peculation, and who will be animated by a sense of honor which we need not expect to find in broken-down political adventurers. So long as we intrust Indian affairs to the class of men who have hitherto had charge of them, we may look for a general savage war every season.

The Depression of the Revenue.

From the N. Y. World.

If substantial proof is wanted of the injury which ill-advised legislation has inflicted upon the industrial interests of the country, it may be had in the unprecedented depression of the internal revenue. Of late, for days and days together, the receipts have summed up the discouraging average of about $250,000, and on one day last week they fell as low as $193,000. The time has been when such a sum would have thrown the bureau officers at Washington into a panic. To comprehend the startling smallness of the figures, it is but necessary to reflect that they represent a whole day's receipts of public dues throughout the entire country, from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

If such an average were long continued our whole inland revenue for this fiscal year would be in the neighborhood of $125,000,000, even allowing for the fluctuations which commonly occur at certain periods, due to trade changes.

How this sum would tally with official figures the public can judge for itself. Mr. McCulloch estimated that this year's revenue from internal sources would reach 205 millions, while Mr. Rollins has put it as high as 240 millions. Assuming the Secretary's estimates for customs, lands, and all other sources to be correct, the deficit would thus be just 80 millions; and admitting that the expenditure would not exceed, in all, 372 millions, instead of realizing a surplus of 9 millions, as estimated by him, the deficit would be 71 millions. We waive consideration of the estimates of Mr. Rollins and Mr. Wells.

It may be said that any predictions as to the year's revenue, based upon the results thus far reached, are premature and even unfair. But let it be remembered that it is the common practice of all our financial authorities to accept the results of the first quarter of every fiscal period as a fair index of the year's total. The House Committee of Ways and Means use precisely these results for guidance in tax-legislation for the ensuing year. The question is, whether there is any likelihood of something occurring between now and next July to carry the average receipts of the remaining three-quarters above those of the one now almost passed. There is no good reason to expect such a result, and we are forced to the belief that a large deficiency cannot be avoided, except in the event of honest, remedial laws being provided early next session. Until some such change is made, the problem whether a low rate of whisky tax will yield as much revenue as a high one cannot be solved; for the reason that under the existing state of things as arranged by the radicals, bent upon the perpetuation of their power, no correct and complete results can be obtained. We certainly have no encouragement to expect that either whisky or tobacco will come to the relief of the Treasury and bring the year's yield up to the needed amount, controlled as those two sources are by radical influence now as well as before the tax was reduced last July. Nor can the general business of the country be looked to in the contingency, depressed as it has been kept by radical maladministration. Viewing the situation from the most hopeful standpoint, the whole revenue for the year may reach 175 millions, which will then leave a deficiency of twenty-one millions, that must be made up by customs, lands, and other sources, or be covered by increased taxation next year. It would be idle to suppose that even the lowest of the official estimates will be met fully; and the fact cannot be concealed from the people. Nearly an entire quarter has gone by, and yet the aggregate revenue for that period stands on the Treasury books at thirty-eight millions only. This of itself is an indication of the general mercantile prostration; owing chiefly to the disturbed state of the country, produced by the unconstitutional attempts of the Rump to postpone the reconstruction of the Southern States until it could be made the foundation of permanent radical domination.

Revenue deficits are among the least of the evils which must inevitably afflict the country so long as those attempts are continued, and they will continue until the overthrow of the radicals is effected. Under the radical system it is but rational to expect business depression, oppressive taxation, a corrupt civil service, blundering legislation, national demoralization, and those flagrant violations of individual rights that are the natural concomitants of arbitrary political rule. The people have the power to decide whether they will longer submit to these gross abuses at the hands of their trusted servants.

The Constitution or Revolution.

From the Mobile Register.

Don't be alarmed at this caption, ye who are afraid to open your mouths so much as to chirp, lest radical liars by speech and pen follow their calling and wallow in their inevitable mire. This caption is at bottom, and should be boldly pronounced and on top, the key-note of the struggle for the liberty of the nation, with usurpers and Constitution-breakers. We say it should be, otherwise the American people have ceased to deserve to be free. Tyrants know instinctively when that period of emasculation arrives in the history of a people, and the sword and the yoke are ever at hand to take advantage of it. Say what you please about taxation, unheard-of profligacy in the public expenditures, the infamies of reconstruction, and that dark catalogue of public sins which will blacken the fame of the radical administrators of this era on the pages of history, the vital thread in the tangled web of the times is that which is resisting the strain of revolutionists and usurpers upon the liberty of the people. The Constitution represents that thread, and all this vast turmoil of energy of mind and body from one ocean to the other, and from the lakes to the Gulf, is but the reeling to and fro of the armies that fight for the liberty embodied in the Constitution on one side, and for the power of despotism to annihilate that Constitution on the other. What sense is there in fearing to read the word "revolution" at the head of a Southern Democratic paper, when for nearly eight years the nation has been rocking in the throes of the greatest revolution of modern times? Grant and Colfax elected, and the high priests of the usurpers assured of power for another four years, and this revolution against constitutional liberty will have been completed. The question will then be, shall its hateful fruits be accepted in perpetuity? Will a race of men that has never long submitted to tyranny, a nation made up of the fighting bloods of the civilized world, submit to the rule of the sword in the hands of the Puritan, and agree to have their rights and liberties measured by the will of an epauletted soldier and a despotic and lawless Parliament? We trust not and we hope not. We are not hinting now at another Southern "rebellion;" we are not thinking of a second experiment of secession, and of arraying a weak section, panoplied only by a just cause, against a stronger one, armed with the sword, and strong in numbers and organized power. We are not dreaming of making a contest upon an issue so false that one-half of the friends of constitutional liberty will be found fighting against conviction and principle on the side of tyranny. We speak of the American people, for the cause of Southern liberty has become the cause of American liberty. The Constitution which has been struck down to commit murder on the States of the South, and to enslave its people, cannot survive as a divided entity for the protection of the liberty of the North. Sweet and bitter water cannot flow from the same fountain, nor can the same government dispense the blessings of freedom and the curses of slavery on the two sides of a geographical boundary. It is, therefore, a common American question. And it is whether that people will endure any government that is founded by usurpation upon the ruins of the political fabric which their fathers fought for, reared, and transmitted to them as their most precious inheritance. That such is the banquet to which radicalism invites them is too clear for argument. John Quincy Adams has just fixed the demonstration in the compass of a nutshell, when he quoted the late leader of the radical party—the dead Stevens, as saying 'there were only two d—d fools in the radical party who held that the reconstruction acts of the Rump Congress were constitutional." That Congress has openly departed from, violated, and legislated "outside the Constitution" in the passage of nearly forty acts. Indeed, it has become the fashion not only to "spit upon the Constitution," but openly to deride it, and to laugh in the face of every honest man who appeals to it. So defiant are the usurpers, and so contemptuous of the spirit and intelligence of the people! The time comes apace to determine whether the people deserve that contempt. We do not read the temper of the nation aright if they do. We see the old fires of freedom burning as brightly in the North and East and West as they did in the best days of the republic, and, besides, we read what they will do in the history of a blood that tells but one story from the days of the Barons down through the Hampdens to the present era. The American Constitution cannot die without a struggle. So enormous a political change was never yet made without the effusion of blood. We, therefore, only assert the inevitable when we repeat, "The Constitution or revolution."

CLOTHING.

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OBJECT.—The object of this Association is to secure a cash payment within forty days after the death of a member of as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to the heirs. ILLUSTRATION; Class "A" has 5000 male members. A member dies. The Association pays over within forty days $5000 to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward within thirty days one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to reimburse it. Failing to send this sum, they forfeit to the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.

TEN CLASSES FOR MEN AND TEN FOR WOMEN.

CLASSES.—In Class A all persons between the ages of 15 and 20 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 20 and 25 years; in Class C, all persons between the ages of 25 and 30 years; in Class D, all persons between the ages of 30 and 35 years; in Class E all persons between the ages of 35 and 40 years; in Class F, all persons between the ages of 40 and 45 years; in Class G, all persons between the ages of 45 and 50 years; in Class H, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class I all persons between the ages of 55 and 60 years; in Class K, all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years. The classes for women are the same as above. Each class is limited to 5000 members. Each person pays six dollars upon becoming a member and one dollar and ten cents each time a member dies belonging to the same class he or she is a member of. One dollar goes direct to the heirs, ten cents to pay for collecting. A member of one class cannot be assessed this dollar if a member of another class dies. Each class is independent, having no connection with any other. To become a member it is necessary—To pay Six Dollars into the treasury at the time of making the application; to pay One Dollar and Ten Cents into the treasury upon the death of each and any member of the class to which he or she belongs, within thirty days after date of notice of such death; to give your Name, Town, County, State, Occupation, etc.; also a medical certificate. Every minister is asked to act as agent, and will be paid regular rates. FUNDS.—Circulars will explain fully in regard to funds and investments. Circulars giving full explanation and blank forms of application will be sent, on request or upon a personal application at the office of the Association.

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Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

EDUCATIONAL.

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 8 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies. No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to
8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1723 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st.

Application for admission can be made at the room on the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after the school commences. 9 16 1m*

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.

Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 1324 SPRUCE Street,
will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above SPRUCE.
The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed September 7. J. W. FAIRES, D. D.
8 27 1m Principal.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will commence on THURSDAY, October 1. Introductory by Professor E. SPENCER MILLER, at 8 o'clock P. M. 9 21 9t

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets.
The regular Fall Quarter will begin on
MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1868.
Pupils may enter during this and next week.
The Directors are pleased to be able to announce the engagement of the following-named Professors:—
RUDOLPH HENNIG, the eminent Violoncellist.
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THEODORE BOETTGER, Pianist, from the New York Conservatory of Music 8 12 5t

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG HAS RESUMED his Lessons, No. 254 South 15th st. 9 15 1m*

T. BOWERS, TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGING, No. 568 S. TENTH Street. 9 11 tf

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1868.

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LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.
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NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished
SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,
with first-class Board.
Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.
Reference required. 9 11

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 3 11§

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QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
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For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. 6 29 3m4p

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE, SECOND DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA, No. 239 DOCK Street,
SATURDAY, Sept. 26, 1868.
Will be sold at Public Sale, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, Twenty-third and Smith streets the fixtures of a Distillery, consisting of three Copper Stills, three Worms, one Doubler, lot of empty Hogsheads, etc., seized under warrant of distraint, and to be sold as the property of Michael Murphey, for United States Internal Revenue taxes due and unpaid.
9 16 10t JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
12§ PHILADELPHIA.

STANTON.

First Campaign Speech of the ex-Secretary of War at Steubenville, Ohio.

He Arraigns Democracy as Responsible for the Late Civil War---His Reasons Why Grant Should be Elected.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 25.—The Republican voters of this section of country assembled at Steubenville to-day, from all points of the compass, to listen to the first speech delivered during the present campaign by that sterling patriot, the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

The weather being very unpropitious the meeting was held in Kilgore Hall, on Market street. The spacious room was crowded to excess and the most intense enthusiasm prevailed. Flags were flying, a fine band of music was in attendance, and a number of ladies greeted the scene with their presence.

The meeting was called to order by Colonel Dunbar, and the Hon. Robert Sherrard was selected as Chairman, and a large number of Vice Presidents were appointed.

Mr. Stanton was introduced by the Chairman, and was received with the most enthusiastic cheers, which were loud and long continued. It was evident from his manner of speaking, and also from his appearance, that he was laboring under indisposition. His advent has caused a sort of general holiday, and the anxiety to hear him on the part of his thousands of admirers in this vicinity was most intense.

Mr. Stanton's Speech.

Mr. Stanton spoke as follows:—

Friends and Fellow Citizens:—The time is rapidly approaching when you will be called upon to choose whom you will trust with the chief executive power of this nation for the next four years, and who shall exercise the law-making power as your Representatives in Congress during the next Congressional term. You never made a choice so important to yourselves, to your country and to mankind, so upon you now rest the issues of peace or war, of domestic tranquility, or civil discord; of freedom or of slavery; in short, all the blessings that can follow good government, or every curse that bad government can inflict upon the human race.

In the Last Presidential Election

The country was in the midst of a bloody war, and had for three years been struggling for existence against treason and rebellion. The fortunes of war were so varied that some patriots began to feel doubtful as to the results; others were hopeless. On the other hand, the Rebels, strong in military power and encouraged by the Northern and Western States, were bold, defiant, and boasted that it needed only for their final success that their friends in the Northern States should carry the Presidential election. Those friends who had resisted the war at every stage and thrown every obstacle in the way of its progress, were equally cold, and confident that their triumph was at hand.

But these hopes and expectations were doomed to an ignominious overthrow at the polls, by the election of Abraham Lincoln, and on the battle-field by our armies under command of General Grant. (Applause). Overwhelmed by their disasters, political and military, the Rebels gave up in despair, and declared their cause the "Lost Cause," and humbly sued for life, liberty and property, professing to be deeply grateful for the geneous treatment they received. On the causes that led to the Rebellion, and the justification of the nation in prosecuting the war it is needless here to dwell. They are still fresh in your recollection.

The Graves of Four Hundred Thousand Patriots and Soldiers,

Slain in battle by the Rebels, are still green. The tears of orphans, widows, and bereaved parents flow, and the maimed and wounded soldiers around us are living memorials of the cruelty of the Rebels in their treasonable war against the United States Government.

You will bear in mind, however, that the Rebellion was occasioned by a thirty-years' conspiracy of those whom Mr. Johnson aptly termed the slaveholding "Oligarchy" of the Southern States, an "Oligarchy" based upon land monopoly and slave labor. The slaveholding aristocrats labored to enlarge their territorial and political power, and, by extending their system into the new Territories, to acquire a monopoly of the fertile lands and rich minerals of the Western Territories, and ultimately obtain control of the government.

Free and Slave Labor.

Experience has shown that the systems of free labor and slave labor are hostile and cannot exist together, so that the foothold of slavery is an impassable barrier to free emigration, and gives to the slaveholders not only the monopoly of the products and minerals, but the command of the channels of commerce to the Pacific and the nations of the East, and makes this "Oligarchy" the richest and most powerful people on the face of the globe. This ambitious aim was strongly arrested in the Northern States.

Mindful of the fortunes of war, and fearful of delay, Mr. Lincoln's first election was seized by the slaveholders as a fitting occasion for the outbreak of their Rebellion. On the day after the Presidential election the flag of the United States was hauled down and the "Palmetto" flag run up in Charleston. Conventions for Secession were called in all the slaveholding States, and very soon ten States organized the so-called Confederate Government—hostile to the Government of the United States—at Montgomery, Alabama, and transported its Capital to Richmond.

Immediately afterwards, the forts, arsenals, magazines, arms, ammunition, ship-yards, ships of war, and the public moneys were seized and converted to the purposes of the Rebellion; the navigation of the Ohio river and of the Potomac was closed; Northern men and women were imprisoned or banished from the slaveholding States; armies were raised and the troops of the United States were besieged, bombarded and captured; the Capital of the United States, at Washington was threatened and beleaguered by hostile forces.

Who Were Responsible for the War.

In this condition of things the first troops were called out in defense of the nation, and the first war loan negotiated; and for every life lost, every drop of blood spilled, for every dollar expended, every bond issued and every cent of tax collected, the slaveholding aristocracy is responsible, together with their sympathizers in the Northern and Western States, who urged them to hold out and carry on the war until they could obtain the control of the government at the next Presidential election. The measures of Mr. Lincoln to defend the government secured the highest sanction of the Legislatures, and the Governors of the loyal States vied with each other in urging enlistments. Congress, at its first session, voted an army of five hundred thousand men and five hundred millions of dollars.

Rally of the People to the Flag.

The people flocked from their homes by thousands upon thousands to join the army. The soldiers in every camp, from the Mississippi to the Rapidan, from every corps, brigade, regiment and company showed to their brethren at home how to stand by the government and rally round the flag. These measures of defense were not without opposition. About the very time that Sherman and his army were forcing their way over the fortifications and intrenchments at Atlanta, a Convention at Chicago declared the "war a failure," and demanded a cessation of hostilities. This made a plain and broad issue, which very soon became the great issue of the Presidential canvass. The result was decisive. Two hundred and thirteen electoral votes—over two millions of people—supported their government.

General Grant's Estimate of the Result.

The estimation of General Grant upon these results is expressed in the following telegram:—

CITY POINT, Nov. 10, 1864—10·30 P. M.—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton:—Enough now seems to be known to say who is to hold the reins of government for the next four years. Congratulate the President for me for this double victory. The election has passed off quiety. No blood shed; no riot throughout the land. It is a victory worth more than a battle-won. Rebeldom and Europe will construe it so.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

The reading of this telegram by Mr. Stanton was greeted with hearty applause, when he resumed:—Encouraged by the army, by the people, by the great Commander, on the first of January, 1864, Abraham Lincoln struck a blow at the root of the Rebellion by his Emancipation Proclamation, that liberated four millions of slaves, strengthened our armies and carried dismay into the hearts of the Rebels. (Applause.) The full effect of this great measure was not appreciated until near the close of the war; but now, when the restoration of slavery is the cherished hope of those men hostile to the election of General Grant, it cannot be too well considered.

The wealth and power of the Rebels were mainly in their slaves. They were the producing and laboring class, and without their labor the plantations were of little value. By the system of enforced, unpaid labor the Rebel master was able to sow his lands, gather his crops, feed and clothe his family and furnish supplies to the army, while the whole white population could engage in the war. It was thus that slavery was found to be a mighty engine of war, more powerful than belonged to any other people. But it was quite different in the Northern States, where every soldier who left his home to join the army, went from the farm, or the workshop, or the manufactory, and diminished the productive industry of the State. In his absence the crops were ungathered and rotted upon the ground; the hammer was silent; the manufactory stood still. He left behind him no slave to support his family or to do his work for nothing. But the emancipation of the slaves changed the positions of the hostile parties. The slaves were cut loose from the plantations, and flocked into our lines. Thousands joined our army or performed military work. The conditions of the war were thus in some degree equalized. This great act of Mr. Lincoln carried dismay into the heart of the Rebels and strengthened the hearts of loyal people. Besides a large and powerful party, who regarded slavery as a God-forbidden sin and crime and had been laboring for years to abolish and limit it, gathered new hope and renewed their strength to bring the war to a close.

What Ended the War.

Three things mainly contributed to end the war. First—The valor of the soldiers and the zeal of our commanders. Second—Public faith and credit, which enabled us to raise money to supply the army and provide for its wants. And, Third—The emancipation of the slaves, which diminished the Rebel power and gave us strength.

The credit and good faith of any State are essential to its existence and they constitute the sinews of its power. Without them no government can exist sufficient to meet extraordinary emergencies; no government can keep money in its Treasury sufficient to carry on a foreign or domestic war, construct a great national work like the Pacific Railroad, or meet any of the exigencies that befall the life of a nation. France, Russia, Austria, Great Britain, Spain, Italy and the Papal States—all the great powers of the world—are compelled to rely upon their credit to meet great emergencies.

This was peculiarly the case with the United States when the Rebellion broke out. Its treasury was empty; its armories and magazines had been plundered, and there were no means of defense. By the efforts of our enemies our credit abroad was cut off, so that the government was forced, at the first stroke of the Rebellion, to rely upon the faith of the people for its credit. The government belonged to the people, and they were equal to the emergency.

By their purchase of bonds and currency notes, money was raised to supply the army and navy, and meet all the exigencies of the war, so that the Treasury was full from the beginning to the end of the war, except for one short period, until a fresh appeal could be made; and thus did it happen that the public faith and public credit became a corner-stone of the State, and contributed largely to its salvation.

When the war was over, new and important duties devolved upon the government. Immediately upon the meeting of Congress, it devoted itself assiduously to this work, and loans were issued, money raised and the army paid as it was disbanded, while the widows and disabled soldiers were liberally pensioned.

The Freedmen's Bureau

Was organized for the protection of the emancipated slaves, the Civil Rights Bill was passed to protect citizens; and measures adopted to give peace, tranquility and a republican form of government to all the States whose governments had been usurped by the Rebels. Some of these measures have been carried out, others remain a dead letter for reasons needless to discuss now, and they will remain a dead letter until General Grant is elected President of the United States. (Applause.) General Grant then stands this day before you the foremost military commander of the world, with "Peace" as his watchword. (Applause.) Why should he not be elected? What reason has any lover of his country for not voting for him? By his side stands Schuyler Colfax, who, by his own energy and industry, advanced from the printing office to the Speaker's chair, and for three successive terms has filled that important post with honor and distinction. Honest and patriotic men have been nominated for your Representatives in Congress, pledged to stand by Grant and the country.

Reasons for Supporting Grant.

Why then, again I ask, should he not receive your support? What reason has any man to give for withholding it? If there be among you any man who would hide from the boy the musket that his father carried at Donelson or Vicksburg, on the James, through the Wilderness, or at Appomattox Court House, let him vote against General Grant.

The History of Grant

Is known to you and to the whole world. Educated at West Point, he served with distinction through the Mexican war, and afterwards, unwilling to be a drone, he resigned his commission, and engaged in the pursuits of civil trade. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he joined the army, and soon advanced to the rank of major-general commanding—an army, after having rendered important service, he moved upon the enemy's works at Donelson, and compelled their commander, Buckner, to surrender, with eighteen thousand prisoners of war. Soon after he grappled with Beauregard on the fields of Shiloh, and drove him and his routed army from the field. Resolved to open the navigation of the Mississippi, he ran its batteries, fought and defeated General Johnston, chased the Rebel army under Pemberton into Vicksburg, and forced him to surrender, with thirty thousand prisoners of war. (Applause.)

Advanced to the command of the armies of the West, he fought and defeated Bragg at Chattanooga, routed his army and delivered that vast territory from the hands of the Rebels. Advanced still higher as Lieutenant-General, he changed his headquarters to the Potomac. Forty days' marching and fighting through the Wilderness drove Lee and his army into Richmond, compelled him to evacuate the Rebel capital, forced him to Appomattox Court House, and finally compelled him and his army to surrender as prisoners of war. This practically brought the Rebellion to an end. (Applause.) His capacity and integrity in civil administration were equally manifested through the vast territory in which he operated. If there is a man who would hide from the boy the musket his father carried at Donelson, at Vicksburg, at Chattanooga, upon Lookout Mountain, through the Wilderness, before Richmond, at Five Forks and at Appomattox Court House, let him vote against General Grant. If there is any man among you who would blot from the page of history the story of these great achievements at Vicksburg, at the Wilderness, at Richmond and Appomattox Court House, let such a man draw black lines around the pages, and write across them:—"I have no share in these triumphs. I have done my best to blot them from history. I voted against General Grant." (Applause.)

Is there any man among you who would compel the Army of the Potomac, of the James, of the Ohio, of the Cumberland, of the Tennessee, of the Gulf, to be again assembled at the tap of the drum, and forced to surrender as prisoners of war to Lee, Johnston, or Beauregard and Forrest, let such a man vote against General Grant. If there is any one who would compel Farragut and Worden to haul down the Star Spangled Banner, never again to brave the battle or the breeze, and, sneaking from the quarter-decks, give up the ships to Maury and Buchanan and Semmes and Maffitt, let such a man vote against Grant. Let him vote early and often; for, if Grant be elected, the banner of the Union will float over free land and peaceful homes, and never receive stain or tarnish on the land or on the deep.

If there is any man among you that would reverse the order of history, that would bring upon the government a shame and reproach unknown to other nations of the earth, that would have the commander of the armies of the United States deliver up his sword and humbly bow before the Rebel commanders, let that man vote against General Grant; but let him never again call himself an American citizen. If there be any man whose eye-balls would not burn like fire to behold Lee upon the portico of the Capitol, with Preston and Forrest by his side, and the Confederate army around him, and when the government is turned over to them to listen to the Rebel shout as it was heard on the field of battle and echoed in the New York Convention (cheers and laughter), let such a man vote against Grant, and go to Washington on the 4th of March. (Cheers.)

Why, then, should any lover of his country vote against Grant, Colfax and the Republican members of Congress?

The New York Convention Reviewed.

A Convention has been held in New York, that has put in nomination as opposition candidates, Horatio Seymour and Frank P. Blair. Seymour professes that he is an unwilling candidate caught up by a rebel whirlwind. (Applause.) Blair was put in nomination by Preston, of Kentucky, who fought for years against his country; and the nomination was seconded by Forrest, of Fort Pillow, and received with acclamation, and you are now called upon to vote for the persons thus put in nomination. The watchword of Grant, as I said, is peace. Now, what is the platform of the New York Convention?

A few days before the meeting of that Convention, Blair, in a manifesto to Colonel Brodhead, declared what platform he was willing to stand on. The plainness and directness of the acclamation with which his nomination was received by the New York Convention, proves it to be the real platform and the settled purpose to support it.

Its substance is, First, that the President shall declare all the Reconstruction laws of Congress null and void. Second, to compel the army to undo all that has been done by Congress for reconstruction. Third, that the white population of the Rebel States shall be suffered to organize their own governments. Fourth, that the talk about greenbacks, of bonds or gold, of the public credit, or public debt, is idle talk; and fifth, to compel their President to declare the Reconstruction laws passed by Congress, void.

What is the result of it? The Reconstruction laws passed by Congress are declared by the President null and void. He then becomes a dictator of the government, with the law-making power in his hands alone; he may compel the military power to execute or undo what has been done, and become a military dictator, and all form and semblance of a republican government would be forever lost. The white population of the Rebel States is permitted to reorganize their own governments without reference to the Reconstruction acts of Congress, then it is plain to be seen that their first act will be the restoration of slavery, the restoration of the Rebel power, the restoration of that engine which brought on the war and the perpetuation of the power and dominion of the Rebel aristocracy of slave States—a slave oligarchy for ever in the South.

This is the platform. But there is also a financial scheme. Blair says that his is the true sarsaparilla. (Laughter.) There is no occasion to talk about bonds, about greenbacks, gold and the national credit and the public debt. Then such talk would be, as he says, idle. Why is it that the financiers of the New York Convention hurry from Maine to Mississippi talking of bonds and greenbacks, gold and nothing else?

The reason is plain. Mindful of the uncertainty of war, and of the public credit and public faith as the corner-stone that upheld the government against the first rebellion, it is deemed proper to destroy the public debt by repudiation, to smooth the way for the restoration of the "Lost Cause;" and it is thus only the preliminary step towards the removal of all difficulty in the path of restoration of the slaveholding government. Now, what is this financial scheme? It is neither more nor less than repudiation.

The doctrine of repudiation was first broached by Jefferson Davis, thirty years ago, in Mississippi, and while it advanced him to political life, it remains a stigma upon the State. The scheme of the New York Convention is repudiation, and nothing else; they say that the bonds issued by the Government of the United States were made payable in lawful money—and greenbacks are lawful money; therefore, the bonds are payable in greenbacks; but if greenbacks are lawful money, under an act of Congress, gold is lawful money; so that the argument, with equal force, proves that the bonds are payable in gold.

But suppose it were not so—the bonds were sold by the government in the market, to raise money to carry on the war for its existence. No man can doubt, who is familiar with any legal principle, that where the principal sends into market an agent who is to negotiate upon securities admitting two modes of payment to raise money, that the parties may contract which payment shall be made, and such a contract is as binding as if the stipulated payment was expressed on the face of the bond as the only mode.

The contract of an agent is as binding as the contract of the principal. Any other principle would be most destructive of public faith, public credit and public loan. It is said the agent of the Treasury, who represented that the bonds were payable in gold, exceeded his power, and that, therefore, the government is not bound. But this I deny. What court, what tribunal, has ever decided that where an agent was sent into the market with power to stipulate an alternative payment, the party who borrowed the money represented by that agent, could afterwards repudiate the debt? It is as binding upon him for its payment as any other stipulation of the bond.

But, again, it is said that these bonds were sold at a discount; that the public creditor should receive only what was paid to the government. But such a pretense would be dishonest, and endanger the State. When a man goes into the market, or sends an agent there for the purpose of borrowing money with unlimited power of discount, the rate of discount makes no difference as to his being bound to pay the money, and any State or nation that refused to make payment would be repudiating its debts.

It is said further, that the interest upon these bonds is burdensome, and the taxes to meet that interest are heavy. The payment of the interest of any debt, principal or interest, is always hard after the money has been spent; but that furnishes no reason why payment should be refused. If our government were to attempt to escape payment in this way, it would be a scorn, a hissing and a by-word among the nations of the earth. (Applause.) But this song of hard taxes is familiar to the public ear. It has been sung on a harp of a thousand strings (laughter) at every stage of the war. Before the war actually broke out, and while it was eminent, we were told, "Don't resist Secession; let the Union be dissolved, for if you resist there may be heavy taxes and bloodshed." Who does not remember that cry going through the land against the government? It rose to a howl at Bull Run. We were then told that a heavy debt had been incurred, and many lives lost. "Stop the war at once!" It rang its highest notes at Atlanta when the war was declared a failure, and the cessation of hostilities was demanded. It croaked through the Wilderness at the heels of Grant. At every step we were told that the daily expenses exceeded millions, and countless thousands of lives were lost, until it sunk to a whimper at Savannah, where Sherman sent twenty-five thousand bales of captured cotton to Mr. Lincoln, and it was choked to silence at Appomattox Court House.

The Secretary concluded his speech with an eloquent allusion to the glories of the war, asking who would relinquish his share in them. He predicted that Grant would be elected, and said that his election would bring peace and prosperity to the whole country.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE "BOYS IN BLUE" CONVENTION—A MEETING TO PROVIDE MEASURES FOR THEIR ENTERTAINMENT.—In response to a call signed by several of the most prominent and active members of the Republican party, a well attended meeting was held yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, at the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1105 Chesnut street, to take proper action in regard to providing refreshments and entertainment for the gallant soldiers and sailors of the Union who will flock by thousands to this city to take part in the grand Convention of Soldiers and Sailors on the 1st and 2d of October next.

The *personnel* of the meeting, and the interest manifested in its object by those present, gives ample assurance that our heroic visitors will be well cared for during their stay in this city. Nothing will be left undone to provide for their wants, and make them comfortable in every respect. The names of the committees appointed at the meeting indicate that proper judgment has been exercised in their selection, and they will go to work at once with a will. The Hon. Henry D. Moore was called to the Chair, and Robert R. Corson was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Moore on taking the chair stated the object of the meeting. He said it was several years since so many "Boys in Blue" were in our midst as will be on the 1st and 2d of October next. When here before these bodies of men were engaged in putting down the slaveholder's Rebellion, and our citizens earned never-fading reputations for hospitality and patriotism in providing for their wants. Now these same men come again to show their fealty to the great Republican party, and express their approbation of that party in endeavoring to make their great leader, General Grant, President of the United States. He hoped the hospitable welcome they received while on their way to and from the field of battle will again be meted out to them.

General Collis, Chairman of the State Central Committee, said that all the soldiers of the country would vote for General Grant, and there will be twenty-five thousand of them here to attend the Convention, and their wants should be well provided for. He urged that active measures be taken for their proper accommodation.

Colonel McMichael offered the use of the hall of the Republican Invincibles as a sleeping place for as many soldiers and sailors as it will accommodate.

A communication was read by General Wagner, eminating from the Thirteenth Ward Republican Association, tendering the use of their hall for the visiting soldiers and sailors.

Mr. Thomas C. Hand read a communication from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Boston, inquiring about the accommodations in Philadelphia for the Boston delegation. The letter stated that a large fund had been collected in Boston to assist in defraying the expenses.

The Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home reported through Captain O. B. Griffiths, that that institution could provide for 150 men.

On motion of General Collis, the offer of the Managers of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, to provide for as many soldiers and sailors as come under their care, was accepted.

On motion of Lewis Wain Smith, a committee was appointed to wait on the different fire companies and other associations to solicit the use of their halls as sleeping apartments for the soldiers and sailors.

The following committees were appointed:—

Finance—Samuel B. Fales, William McMichael, Thomas C. Hand, Joseph W. Bullock, John Rice, J. W. N. Newlin.

On Halls—Hon. William D. Kelley, Colonel S. B. Wylie Mitchell, Captain C. B. Griffiths, A. W. Lyman, Captain J. W. Mackay.

Transportation—Lewis Wain Smith, Andrew Hague, General L. Wagner.

Supplies—J. B. Roney, Thompson Reynolds, E. C. Knight, A. P. Colesberry, John C. Darragh, Edwin Greble, William Struthers, A. Barrows, Evan Randolph, P. H. Tenbrook.

All the committees will meet at the rooms of the National Union Club, this afternoon at four o'clock.

A meeting of the Committee on Supplies will be held, on Monday evening, at eight o'clock, at the hall of the Weccacoe Engine Company, to complete measures to entertain the "Boys in Blue." Ladies are invited to be present.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCHES.—The following is a correct list of the Twenty-two selected to represent Philadelphia in the first match against the All-England Eleven, in this city, on the 3d, 5th, and 6th of October next:—George M. Newhall, captain; Cooper F. Baird, Loper Baird, A. Charles Barclay, A. P. Bussier, Charles F. Cadwalader, Richard Clay, Harris Graffen, Joseph Hargreaves, William B. Johns, Jr., James Large, John Large, Horace Magee, Henry Markoe, Spencer Meade, William C. Morgan, Jr., Charles A. Newhall, Daniel S. Newhall, Robert S. Newhall, Albert A. Outerbridge, John Radcliffe, and Augustus Waterman.

We understand that the Twenty-two will wear a uniform dress, consisting of white flannel cap, shirt, and knee-breeches, with scarlet Knickerbocker stockings and scarlet cravats.

The Germania Band has been engaged for the matches, and other arrangements are being completed for the reception of the foreigners.

QUARTER SESSIONS FEE BILL.—The fee bill for the August term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, as passed by the City Solicitor, is as follows:—District Attorney's fees, $925; Clerk's, $601·20; Sheriff's, $291·50. Total, $1817·70. During the term the Grand Jury acted upon 243 bills, of which number 114 were ignored. Of the 99 returned as true and the parties tried, only 45 were declared guilty.

BADLY SCALDED.—Catharine Hodges, thirty years of age, residing in Shippen street, near Sixth, was admitted to the Hospital yesterday, suffering from severe scalds on her stomach, breast, and arms, caused by the materials boiling over while manufacturing soap. Her recovery is considered doubtful.

RECEPTION OF THE RESOLUTION HOSE CO.—A meeting of firemen took place last evening at the Western Engine house, to provide an escort for the Resolution Hose Company on its return, this evening, from the East. The necessary arrangements were made and the meeting adjourned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 51	MOON SETS	0 55
SUN SETS	5 52	HIGH WATER	10 27

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Philena, Davis, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Schr J. C. Patterson, Corson, Roxbury, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr J. Tyler, Cook, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr J. B. Johnson, McBride, Boston, do.
Schr George Amos, Hall, Portland, do.
Schr Pearl, Warner, Annapolis, do.
Schr Jonathan May, Neal, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr Extra, Taylor, Norfolk, Captain.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Decatur, Young, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Tamerlane, Sumner, 2 days from New York, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.

Barque Meaco, Wortinger, from Cienfuegos via quarantine, with sugar and iron to Madeira & Cabada.

Schr Mary Standish, Rich, from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Rancocas, Lear, from James river, with lumber to I. B. Phillips.

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Jonathan May, Neal, from Boston.

Schr J. C. Patterson, Corson, from Roxbury.

Schr J. Tyler, Cook, from Provincetown.

Steamer Novelty, Tuft, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, for Philadelphia 14th, was up at Liverpool 12th inst.

Ship Hercules (new), Lincoln, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bath 23d inst.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, hence, at Havana, and sailed 24th inst. for New Orleans.

Barque Astrea, Edwards, for Philadelphia, was loading at Bristol 13th inst.

Barque Mary E. Libby, Libby, from Matanzas, at Havana 13th inst.

Barque Ella Moore, Marsters, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 24th inst.

Barque Daring, Selby, for Philadelphia, sailed from St. Mary's, Ga., 15th inst., with 235,000 feet lumber.

Brig Annie M. Knight, Knight, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 24th inst.

Brig Wenonah, Davis, from Bath for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 21st inst.

Brig George S. Berry, Fossett, for Delaware Breakwater, sailed from Zaza 3d inst.

Schr Jessie W. Knight, Plum, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr Assuna, Haskell, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr S. D. Franklin, Franklin, hence, at Boston 24th instant.

Schr S. Washburn, Cummings, hence, at Dighton 24th inst.

Schrs J. Stockham, Price; T. H. W. White, Smith; R. & S. Corson, Corson; J. G. Babcock, Smith; Taylor & Mathis, Chessman; E. H. Skinner, Cain; A. Worthington, Terry; Louie F. Smith, Orie; E. A. Conkling, Daniels; J. W. Rumsey, Cranmer; E. D. Endicott, Endicott; and P. A. Saunders, Carroll, hence, at Boston 24th inst.

Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 24th inst.

Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, hence, at Portland 23d inst.

Schrs S. L. Stevens, Studley, from Boston, and R. Florence, Davis, from New Haven, both for Philadelphia, at New York 24th inst.

Schrs Village Queen, Miller; Boston, Smith; and J. Maxfield, May, all from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 24th inst.

Schr Jas. B. Cunningham, Roath, hence, at Newport 23d inst. She split foresail off Point Judith.

Schr B. H. Jones, Davis, hence, at Fall River 23d instant.

Schr Wm. Gillum, Schofield, hence, at Newport 23d instant.

Schr J. Drinkwater, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 22d inst.

Schr Helen M. Waite, McRae, hence, at Calais 19th instant.

Schr Sarah Cobb, hence, at New Bedford 23d inst.

Schrs Westmoreland, Rice; American Eagle, Shaw; H. D. Hedges, Franklin; John Crockford, Briggs; and Josephine B. Knowles, Scott, hence, at Providence 23d inst.

Schrs J. D. Buckalew, Robinson, for Philadelphia, and Caroline Grant, Greenlow, for do. or Calais, sailed from Providence 23d inst.

Schr Isabel, Cragger, sailed from Washington, D. C., 24th inst., for Boyd's Hole, to load with railroad ties for Philadelphia.

Schr A. A. Andrews, Tilley, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 24th inst.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 24th inst.

Steamer New York, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria 24th inst.

Steamers Bristol, Wallace, and Vulcan, Morrison, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information has been received at this office that a new lighthouse has been established at Coquimbo, Chili, located upon Tortuga Point, on the southern side of the entrance into the bay. The tower is square in form, built of wood, painted white; the balustrade is painted black; the cupola of the lantern and the ventilator are painted green. The focal plane is elevated 57 feet above the mean level of the sea, and the light should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 12 nautical miles. The illuminating apparatus is a fourth order lens, showing a fixed white light, varied every fifteen seconds by eclipses and flashes. The light was exhibited for the first time on the evening of June 1, 1868. The northernmost point of the Theatines bears from the lighthouse N. 17 deg. W., 6 miles distant; Pajaros (Bird) Island, N. 39 deg. W.; Farallon de Afuera (Outer Farallon), N. 52 deg. W., distant one mile; Rocas Pajaro Nino, N. 77 deg. W.; Pilcachos, S. 87 deg. W.; Punta Saliente, S. 28 deg. W. The latter land mark is not visible owing to an intervening ledge of rocks, but a vessel steering S. 65 deg. W. by compass will see the light. Lat. 29 deg. 56 min. 13 sec S. Long. 71 deg. 24 min. W. of Greenwich.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DORA'S STEWARDSHIP.—Half bound, 28 cents; muslin, 35 cents. A story that pleasantly inculcates the habit of self-denying duty.

LIFE TRUTHS.—"With Thee is the fountain of life." Square 24mo, half-bound, 60 cents; cloth, 60 cents; cloth gilt 75 cents.

A collection of essays on the cardinal doctrines of practical Christianity, in type, paper and binding of exquisite beauty, and well worthy of the attractive dress in which they appear.—*Sunday School Times.*

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia; No. 599 BROADWAY, New York. 9 24 3t

CIGARS.

S. FUGUET & SONS' CIGARS.

"Mariana Rita:" genuine Vuelta Abajo Leaf throughout. Equal to leading imported Cigars. Nineteen varieties. (Retailed $8 to $12 per hundred.)

"Fra Diavolo"—all Vuelta Abajo Fillers. Five varieties. (Retailed $6 to $8 per hundred.)

"Louis d'or," "Fleur de Lys," etc. (Retailed $4 to $6 per hundred.)

Send for Circular, etc. We will gladly give any information to consumers—and direct them where they can purchase our Cigars genuine and cheapest.

We are importing Havana Cigars by every steamer at low rates under amended Tariff.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
9 16 15t 8p S. FRONT Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY store, No. 230 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.

9 16 6m ERNEST SOPP.

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JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS
OF
DIAMONDS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
No. 902
CHESNUT STREET,
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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BUTTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 14p

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 11smth3rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS.

Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 29§

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Sept. 26, 8½ A.M.	Saturday, Sept. 26, 12 M.

Sunday, Sept. 27, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, Sept. 28, 10 A.M.	Monday, Sept. 28, 2 P.M.
Tuesday, " 29, 10 A.M.	Tuesday, " 29, 2 P.M.
Wed'day, " 30, 11 A.M.	Wed'day, " 30, 3 A.M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8·30 and 9·50 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·50, and 3·30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS,
4 28tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11tf

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid new Steamship TWILIGHT will leave Chesnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2½ P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Megargee's wharf, Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M., and 5 P. M. Fare, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents.

5 30 s tf Captain H. CRAWFORD.

HOT-CAST PORCELAIN.

To Lamp Dealers, Perfumers, Druggists, And General Dealers in China and Glassware.

THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN COMPANY

Is prepared to manufacture at low prices,

LAMP FEET, SHADES, GLOBES, SMOKE BELLS, CHIMNEYS, BOTTLES, SHAVING MUGS; PERFUMERY, and DRUGGISTS' JARS,

And articles in general family use, ordinarily made of OPAQUE WHITE GLASS AND CHINA.

Parties furnishing their OWN MOULDS WILL BE AFFORDED SPECIAL FACILITIES.

ORDERS ARE SOLICITED.

OFFICE,
No. 15 South SEVENTH Street,
9 3 thstu12trp PHILADELPHIA

TO HORSEMEN AND FARMERS.

DR. BOBB'S GREAT HORSE POWDER,

FOR GALLS, CUTS, OPEN SORES and BURNS.

Worst cases cured in from one to six days. NO CURE NO PAY.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

All orders addressed
DR. BOBB,
No. 54 North SIXTH street (third floor).
Will be promptly attended to. 9 23 3mrp

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 8p§

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5p§

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (SATURDAY) NIGHT,
THIS (SATURDAY) NIGHT,
THIS (SATURDAY) NIGHT,
IMPERATIVELY
THE LAST NIGHT
OF THE GLORIOUS
WHITE FAWN,
WHITE FAWN.
HAVE YOU SEEN IT?
Soon to become a thing of the past. Never again to be equalled during this generation.
MORE ARTISTS, MORE COSTUMES,
MORE MISE EN SCENE,
MORE TIME AND MORE MONEY
Than any spectacle
EVER PRESENTED
ON EITHER HEMISPHERE.
HOUSES CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME.
GREATEST ENTHUSIASM.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE POPULAR
ADMISSION,
FIFTY CENTS
FIFTY CENTS
FIFTY CENTS
FIFTY CENTS
TO DRESS CIRCLE AND PARQUETTE.
FAMILY CIRCLE.....25 CENTS.
ORCHESTRA.....$1.
THE SUPREME GRAND BALLET OF THE WORLD.
MONDAY—UNDINE. UNDINE.
THE GLOWING FAIRY LEGEND OF THE LAUGHING WATERS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Begins at quarter to 8.
POSITIVELY LAST REPRESENTATIONS.
RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
ONLY MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
CRISPINO AND THE FAIRY, FOR THE LAST TIME, BY THE RICHINGS OPERA TROUPE.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday) Sept. 26, 1868,
THE ROSE OF CASTILE. POSITIVELY LAST OPERA NIGHT. ALL THE LEADING ARTISTS IN THE CAST.
Monday, Mrs. JOHN DREW,
WIVES AS THEY WERE.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT ¼ TO 8.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Sept. 26,
LAST NIGHT
Of the brilliant engagement of
EDWIN ADAMS,
Who will appear in his masterly performance of
THE DUKE OF GLOSTER,
In Shakespeare's Historical Tragedy of
RICHARD III;
OR,
THE BATTLE OF BOSWORTH FIELD.
RICHARD III.....EDWIN ADAMS
MONDAY—THE QUEEN OF TRAGEDY,
Mrs. F. W. LANDER, as ELIZABETH.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE GREAT TRAGEDIENNE,
MRS. F. W. LANDER,
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS,
commencing MONDAY, Sept. 28.
Queen of England, Elizabeth, Giacometti.
Queen of Scots, Mary Stuart, Schiller.
Queen of Scotland, Lady Macbeth, Shakespeare.
Queen of France, Marie Antoinette, Reed.
Queen of Comedy, Lady Teazle, Sheridan. [9 22 5t

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
THE GRAND DUCHESS,
with New Scenery, Dresses, etc.
JOE EMMETT JOE EMMETT
IN HIS
GREAT DUTCH SPECIALTIES.
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS
in an ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME. [9 21 6t
GRAND MATINEE Every Saturday at 2 o'clock.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

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FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.

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8 28 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR HAVANA, WITH DESPATCH.

A 1 Clipper Barque SAREPTA, Winroth, Master, is now loading for the above port, and will sail on or about October 1.

For Freight or Passage apply to
WARREN & GREGG,
No. 131 S. WHARVES.
September 23, 1868. 9 23 6t*

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, October 3.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, October 6.
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, October 10.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, October 17.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

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For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

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No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

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WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
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No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York. 3 0§

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
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W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
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PURE WHITE WINE & CIDER VINEGAR
GREEN GINGER,
MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.

All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.

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Dealer in Fine Groceries,
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Evening Telegraph
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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868.

Mr. Stanton's Great Speech.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON, the incomparable Secretary of War during the greater part of the Rebellion, has taken the stump as an active Republican in favor of the election of the Chicago nominees. His speech delivered in Steubenville was a masterly effort, and we think will well repay a careful reading. It will be found on the third page of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of to-day. In it the responsibility of the war and the terrible results which have followed it are laid upon the shoulders of those who in justice ought to bear them. With great clearness the Secretary shows how the Democracy and the Democratic allies in the Southern States are the only men whom the nation must blame for all its desolated hearthstones and burdensome public debt. He well says:—

> "For every life lost, every drop of blood spilled, for every dollar expended, every bond issued, and every cent of tax collected, the slaveholding aristocracy is responsible, together with their sympathizers in the Northern and Western States, who urged them to hold out and carry on the war until they could obtain the control of the Government at the next Presidential election."

To every thinking man this is clear. When the Democracy cry about the evils of the present condition of the country, let the Republicans reply, "We have to thank you for it." When the Democracy say, "Look at the heavy taxation now imposed," let the reply go forth, "You are responsible; your acts and your declarations of sympathy have caused this oppression." Without gloves the Secretary puts the truth home to them, and it must carry with it conviction.

After stating the responsibility of the Republican party, the orator goes on to show the qualifications of General Grant for the Presidency, the high merit which should receive recognition as high as itself. He well asks what objection can there be to our great commander being our civil leader, and states there is but one class of men who are likely to oppose him.

> "Why, then, again I ask, should he not receive your support? What reason has any man to give for withholding it? If there be among you any man *who would hide from the boy the musket that his father carried at Donelson or Vicksburg, on the James, through the Wilderness, or at Appomattox Court House, let him vote against General Grant.* If there is any man among you who would blot from the page of history the story of those great achievements at Vicksburg, at the Wilderness, at Richmond, and Appomattox Court House, let such a man draw black lines around the pages and write across them:—'I have no share in these triumphs. I have done my best to blot them from history. I voted against General Grant.'"

This is the only class who can be found who will oppose the General. We care not what professions he may make, what assertions of loyalty or devotion he may indulge in, the man who favors Seymour and opposes Grant desires in his heart to take the musket of the soldier's father from the soldier's son. There can be no halting between two opinions. Either the citizen is a defender of the Peace Democracy, a stultifier of the war record of the North, a contemner of the soldier, and one who desires to condemn him for his action in subduing the Rebellion, or else he is one who will reward our veterans, recognize in them the great saviors of our country, and reward each of them by rewarding their chief. There is a line which separates. On one side or the other each must stand. On which side does the loyal citizen desire to be found?

Mr. Stanton reviewed the New York Convention. After stating the claims which should elevate the one candidate, he showed the demerits which should exclude the other. He spoke of the cry of taxation, and very eloquently showed how it had been the key-note of the Democracy since the first outbreak of the war:—

> "But this song of hard taxes is familiar to the public ear. It has been sung on a harp of a thousand strings at every stage of the war. Before the war actually broke out, and while it was imminent, we were told, 'Don't resist Secession; let the Union be dissolved, for if you resist there may be heavy taxes and bloodshed.' Who does not remember that cry going through the land against the Government? It rose to a howl at Bull Run. We were then told that a heavy debt had been incurred, and many lives lost. 'Stop the war at once!' It rung its highest notes at Atlanta when the war was declared a failure, and the cessation of hostilities was demanded. It croaked through the Wilderness at the heels of Grant. At every step we were told that the daily expenses exceeded millions, and countless thousands of lives were lost, until it sunk to a whimper at Savannah, where Sherman sent twenty-five thousand bales of captured cotton to Mr. Lincoln, and it was choked to silence at Appomattox Court House."

These eloquent words should be forced upon the attention of all the people. The cry of taxation was the battle-cry of the Democracy throughout the war; it is their battle-cry still. As by the glorious victories of the campaign in the field that cry was stifled, so by the corresponding glorious victory of this civic campaign will it be forever hushed now. The speech by the ex-Secretary is one of the ablest, if not the ablest, of the campaign, and makes our people yet more eager to hear him when he comes among us, as we understand he shortly will.

REFRESHMENTS FOR THE VETERANS.—We are heartily glad to see that active steps are being taken towards the proper accommodation of the war veterans who will be with us next week. Elsewhere in our paper will be found an account of a meeting of citizens, which when they appeal through their committees to the loyal community of Philadelphia, that community, which of all others is most noted for its hospitality, whose reputation is national, will meet with such a response as will recall the days when the Volunteer and Cooper Shop Saloons made us renowned for generous courtesy.

The Question of Finance in a New Light.

THE assertion is constantly being made, even by well-informed men, that the holders of the national bonds bought them far below par, for a depreciated currency, and that there is no justice which requires that we should pay them in any other money than that with which they became our creditors. On this subject the *Atlantic Monthly*, in a suggestive article, gives some figures and thoughts which repay attention. It says:—

> "Is it a fact that gold or its equivalent was not given for most of the bonds of the United States? Of the whole amount of our national loans, there is reason to believe that two thousand millions were taken by the following classes, viz.:—

By Mortgagees	$600,000,000
" Banks	600,000,000
" Savings Banks	200,000,000
" Officers and Soldiers	100,000,000
" Ship owners	100,000,000
" Owners of horses, mules, and stores, early in the war	300,000,000
	$2,000,000,000

> "If this be so, two thirds of the loans were taken by men who gave either gold or gold values for their securities."

Now, if these hypotheses be true, which we see no reason to doubt, then the sum mentioned was taken in the equivalent of gold. A moment's thought will show this. The mortgages held at the beginning of the war were bought with gold. They were paid off under the Legal-tender act in greenbacks, and the greenbacks invested in the bonds. The same is true of the banks in 1861-2, while the soldiers, ship-owners, and contractors, at the commencement of the war, *before the currency was depreciated*, took it at par and bought bonds. Thus it will be seen that, both in reason and honor, we should pay these holders of bonds with the equivalent of what they loaned the Government—with gold. If all the arguments in favor of repudiation and dishonesty have no better foundation than this one, those who favor the Democratic plan of financiering had better lay aside all claims to reason and base their action on

> "The good old rule, the simple plan,
> That he shall take who hath the power,
> And he shall keep who can."

The Spirit of John Brown.

THE *Age* this morning again refers to the infamous Democratic slander on General Hector Tyndale. But it imagines that it has done the case ample justice by stating that "both these papers deny the accuracy of the statement," referring to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH and *The Evening Bulletin*. It may be that the *Age* people cannot comprehend the meaning of plain words; that they see no difference between a simple statement on our part that we believe a charge to be unfounded, and the explicit denial of that charge by direct authority of the person involved. But while the *Age*, detected in the very act of giving currency to a bold-faced falsehood, and in the equally discreditable act of attempting to fasten the responsibility for that falsehood where *it knew the responsibility did not belong*, satisfies its conscience with a half-way apology for its petty partisan trick, it attempts to bolster up the charge in a way that displays its entire disbelief in its truthfulness. No proof is brought forward to substantiate the slander which, by authority of General Tyndale, we have explicitly denied. The *Age* hopes to injure a gallant soldier and honorable Christian gentleman by raking up the words employed by the committee by whom General Tyndale was informed of his nomination for the office of Mayor:—

> "Your early struggles in the cause of the oppressed, when contumely and insult were your reward, are not forgotten now that these once despised principles are successful. In your heart John Brown's spirit early found a lodgment, and in you it still goes marching on."

It also asserts that "the radical journals did much to accredit it when, on the nomination of General Tyndale, they formally introduced him to the public as a disciple of old John Brown." By such a slender thread of proofs as this, the *Age* hopes to create the impression on the part of its readers that General Tyndale, in his own private parlor, pointed to the portrait of John Brown and emphatically remarked:—"That man was a better man than Jesus Christ!" The utter desperation of a desperate cause could not be more pointedly illustrated than by this weak exhibition of ridiculous and slanderous sophistry.

The committee by whom General Tyndale was informed of his nomination truthfully declared that "in his heart John Brown's spirit early found a lodgment, and in him it still goes marching on." The only difference between General Tyndale and the great body of the American people consists in the fact that the former became enlisted in the cause of the oppressed at a day when "contumely and insult" were his sole rewards, while it was not until the Southern Democracy had assailed the nation with traitorous hands, that the united North marched to victory on a hundred bloody fields, with these words for their battle-cry:—

> "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave,
> But his soul goes marching on!"

This was the spirit of the war for the Union, and the noble deeds that were done in Vermont and Maine show that it is not yet extinct. General Tyndale is thoroughly imbued with this spirit, the Republican party of the city and State are still inspired by it, the great loyal party of the nation embodies it in all its length and breadth. The soul of John Brown is the soul of progress, of truth, of justice, of earnest antipathy to wrong, of heroic devotion to the right. The man himself was a fanatic—a madman, rather—but in his feeble intellect the spirit of truth and justice found a lodgment and so worked upon it that he was prompted to a rash and criminal act which cost him his life. But the spirit which impelled him did not perish with him, and when treason became the inspiration of the Southern Democracy, the "John Brown song" arose in response from every hamlet in the land. With the stirring strain upon their lips the army of the Union, led by General Grant, swept over the South; and now again, with the same refrain for our watchword, and the same great soldier for our leader, we are sweeping over the land, from Lakes to Gulf, from Ocean to Ocean, and when the column of the Union has passed, the last slumbering fires of Rebellion, the last faint vestiges of human bondage, will be crushed and smothered forever!

A Contrast.

ONE of the choicest gifts of genius is the discernment of the good and the true. An unfailing instinct directs it right, and the sophisms of inferior minds fall before it as of old; the magic forms of enchantment dissolved at the touch of the weapon of the stainless knight. Such a genius was ripening to maturity in the brain and soul of young Winthrop, when he fell as one of the first victims to that unholy Rebellion, which politicians, silly as well as sinful, are striving to rekindle in our midst. In describing, with ecstacy those delicious mineral springs of the Rocky Mountains, which will at some future day become the gathering places of the nations seeking relaxation, health, and pleasure, he exclaimed as a fitting climax of admiration:—"Champagne to that! more justly a satyr to Hyperion; a stage-moon to Luna herself; *a Democratic platform to the Declaration of Independence! Anything crude, base, and sham to anything fine, fresh, and true.*"

Both witty and wise were these words of the patriot, who offered his young life and brilliant hopes for the salvation of the land he dearly loved. On the battle-field did the principles for which he died find a glorious triumph, but the struggle is again renewed in a new field of action, and another Democratic platform, "crude, base, and sham," is offered to us with the stale pretense that its worn-out, shabby falsehoods are still "fine, fresh, and true."

IF any evidence were needed to prove how poorly the Rebels are reconstructed, their conduct towards the enfranchised freedmen would furnish it. One day they violate Constitutions and laws by ejecting colored legislators, and yet on another they encourage colored men to seek office and vote for them. They organize Ku-Klux Klans to terrify, persecute, and kill all colored men whom they cannot overawe, and yet they do not hesitate to declare in some of their formal political manifestoes that they will respect and maintain all the rights of every negro who votes the Democratic ticket. Where power can be gained by open and undisguised antagonism to the freedman, he is denounced in the most unmeasured terms; but where freedmen's votes are essential to success they are courted, flattered, feasted, and caressed by the proudest secession dukes and dames. At a meeting in a Southern State, held not long ago, a Rebel speaker made an earnest effort to win the votes of colored men who hung around the outskirts of his audience, and yet as he left the stand he remarked to his Democratic associates, "sooner or later we must exterminate the negroes." Efforts are even now being made to secure a sufficient supply of arms to drive Republican freedmen from the polls in the districts where they cannot be deceived. The men capable of such criminal duplicity in their treatment of the negro will act with no better faith in their intercourse with the loyal white men of the country.

The School of Design for Women.

THE Philadelphia School of Design for Women is an institution which is performing an excellent and important work in a modest and unobtrusive way, and the public generally are too little acquainted with its objects and aims. To furnish women with honorable and remunerative employments, so that they can earn their own living, and place themselves in positions of independence towards the world at large, is one of the great social problems of the day. The difficulty under which women labor in obtaining good wages for their work, or in obtaining work at all that will enable them to earn a subsistence, is at the bottom of the so-called women's rights movement and it is of far more real importance than the suffrage question and other points of discussion which that movement has given rise to. No one who will give the subject a moment's reflection can fail to understand how much the cause of virtue and morality would be benefited if women were more generally educated to earn their own living, provided with employment suited to their tastes and abilities and supported by the voice of society in the idea that it is just as honorable for a woman to assist herself by the work of her hands as it is for a man to earn his living by labor, whether mental or physical.

The School of Design for Women is a step towards accomplishing this great end. The refined and elegant tastes of women make the field of art one in which they can enter with more effect than in many others, and if women artists, as a rule, fall below their masculine competitors, it is to be attributed, we think, to a want of systematic preparatory training rather than to any deficiency in ability. It is a too common mistake with many intelligent persons that a strong natural talent is necessary for *any* success in the way of delineative art. It is doubtless true that such talent is required to make a competent practitioner in the higher grades of art, but there is a latent artistic taste in the mind of most every one, which only requires to be educated and developed to produce results in the highest degree satisfactory. In fact, the mechanical part of art—if we may be allowed the expression—can be learned by almost any one. Thousands of young ladies are taught music and become fair performers without developing any very remarkable genius for the science of harmony; and there is no good reason why they cannot obtain an equal amount of proficiency with the pencil and burin. Art, too, has an advantage over many of the employments which women now engage in, from the fact that the remuneration for art-work, in the great majority of cases, is determined by the merits and not by the sex of the artist, and women can obtain as good wages as men if they are equally as capable. These are our ideas on the subject of art education, and we believe that they are essentially those of the managers of the Philadelphia School of Design for Women. Experience, observation, and acquaintance with more than one graduate of that institution have confirmed us in the impression that women of ordinary intelligence and industry, who may be deficient in genius, but who are endowed with a spirit of perseverance and a determination to accomplish something, can and do succeed as designers, engravers, photograph colorists, and in similar employments, not to speak of artists in the more generally understood sense of the word.

The system of education of the School of Design begins with the simplest elements, and leads by degrees to the more difficult complications of lines and figures, and, as the natural tastes of the pupil are developed she is advanced to landscape and figure painting, modelling, etc. The collection of casts belonging to the institution is very complete, and it includes most of the famous statues of antiquity, which have never been surpassed as models of beauty by the best efforts of modern art. There is also an excellent assortment of architectural models, paintings from nature of fruits and flowers, and other similar objects, which are set before the students as they become sufficiently advanced to deal with them.

The academic year of the School of Design for Women commenced on the 14th inst., and in addition to the annual course of studies arrangements have been made for an interesting and comprehensive series of lectures. On every Friday from the 18th of September to the 4th of December, Professor T. C. Porter will lecture on "Structural Beauty," and under this general title he will discuss vegetable cells and tissues, germination and growth; the root and its different forms; the stem; branches and buds; the leaf, and morphology of leaves and phyllotoxy; inflorescence; and the vegetable kingdom and laws of classification. On December 11 there will be an examination of the whole class on the subjects of the lectures.

Dr. A. R. Thomas will deliver twelve lectures on the human form on Wednesdays, from September 23 to December 9. On the 16th of December the class will be examined on the subjects discussed by Dr. Thomas.

Professor Braidwood on Thursdays, October 8, November 12, December 10, January 14, and February 11, will lecture on the social status of women in connection with the objects of of Schools of Design for Women; science in the decoration of our homes; the characteristics of historic ornament; color practically considered, and the fundamental ideas in the morphology of decorative design.

The public will be admitted to these lectures by applying for tickets of admission at the School of Design, North Penn Square; and we commend them to the attention of our citizens as likely to be interesting and instructive, as well as affording opportunities for finding out something with regard to the objects of the school, and the very thorough system of training which is practised there.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Theatres.

At the Arch the Richings' Opera Troupe will make their last appearance this evening in the opera of the *Rose of Castile*.

On Monday the regular company of the Theatre will resume operations, and the week will be devoted to standard comedy performances. On Monday evening *Wives as They Were* will be given, when Mr. A. Everly will make his appearance as "Sir William Dorrelen; on Tuesday, *The Jealous Wife;* on Wednesday, *The Rivals;* on Thursday, *The School for Scandal;* on Friday, *Leap Year;* and on Saturday, *The Belle's Stratagem*.

At the Walnut Mr. Edwin Adams will conclude his engagement this evening, and will appear as *Richard III*.

On Monday Mrs. F. W. Lander will commence an engagement of twelve nights, during which she will appear as "Elizabeth," "Mary Stuart," "Lady Macbeth," "Marie Antoinette," and "Lady Teazle."

At the Chesnut the final performance of the *White Fawn* will be given this evening, and then the beautiful spectacle will disappear from view, to be seen no more in this locality. On Monday, however, will be produced a new spectacle entitled *Undine*, which will gratify those who particularly admire this style of entertainment.

At the American an attractive variety entertainment will be given this evening.

At Hooley's Opera House Joe Emmett, Cool White, Sheridan, Mack, and other talented performers appear every evening.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

AUTUMN WORK.—REV. DR. MARCH will preach on this subject To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. All persons are cordially invited to attend.*

SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace, Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. *

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY streets.—To-morrow being the fourth Sunday in the month, the afternoon service will be omitted. Service in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Rev. FRANCIS HARRISON, of New York, will preach morning and evening. *

AT SECOND STREET M. E. CHURCH, To-morrow, at 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. TRACY, Missionary from India, will address the people. *

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT streets.—Rev. T. A. LEGGETT, of Cape Island, will preach To-morrow. Service at 10½ o'clock morning and 7½ o'clock evening. *

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Rev. Dr. JESSUP, of Beirut, Syria, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; and address the Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Strangers are welcome. *

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH.—Preaching by Pastor, Rev. A. A. WILLITS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School, 2½. Mission Sunday School, SIXTEENTH and PEARL, at 2. *

UNION M. E. CHURCH.—REV. R. J. CARSON, Pastor, will preach To-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock and evening at 8 o'clock. Come and welcome. *

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow, morning and evening, by the Pastor, Rev. Z. M. HUMPHREY, D. D. *

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—Open To-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
5 28 t01

ASTRONOMY.—EIGHT LECTURES ON Astronomy, fully illustrated, will be delivered by JOHN G. MOORE, M. S., in the Lecture Room of F. C. S., RACE Street, above Fifteenth, commencing September 30, at 4 P. M. An opportunity will be afforded the class of making telescopic observations. Tickets for the course, Two Dollars. Single lectures, 40 cents. 9 26 3t*

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY, Office, No. 814 MARKET Street.—PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23, 1868.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock; also, an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT., both payable on and after October 1. The transfer books will close on the 26th instant, and open Oct. 1.
9 25 5t THOS. B. SUPLEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE M'CLINTOCKVILLE PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 427 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, October 6, at 12 o'clock Noon.
9 25 8t* ALBERT L. KERN, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IN NATURE'S GRAND CATHEDRAL, flowers are the censers, but their fragrance is brief; that of PHALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," outlasts the seasons; it laughs at time; exposure to the air adds to its delicacy, but does not obliterate it. It can only be drowned out with soap and water. Sold by all druggists. 1t

AT A MEETING OF CITIZENS, HELD this day at the Union Club Rooms, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street, to provide refreshments and entertainment for the War Veterans who are to visit this city on the 1st and 2d of October, the following committees were appointed:—

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.
Samuel B Fales,
Colonel Wm. McMichael,
Thomas C. Hand,
James W. Bullock,
John Rice,
J. W. M. Newlin.

COMMITTEE ON HALLS
Hon. William D. Kelley,
Col. S. B. W. Mitchell
Captain O. B. Griffiths,
A. W. Lyman,
Captain William J Mackey.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.
J. B. Roney,
Thompson Reynolds,
E. C. Knight.
A. P. Colesberry,
John C. Darragh,
Edwin Greble,
William Struthers,
Arad Barrows,
Evan Randolph,
P. H. Tenbrook.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION OF CRIPPLES.
L. Wain Smith,
Andrew Hague,
General Louis Wagner.

The above committees will meet at the Union Club Rooms, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street, THIS SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.
1t ROBERT R. CORSON, Secretary.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.
OCTOBER 1 AND 2, 1868.

The citizens of Philadelphia who during the late armed Rebellion munificently supplied provisions to our Comrades of the Army and Navy; who tenderly relieved them in their sickness and wounds; who generously supported their widows and orphans; and who, by their votes, their influence, and their means nobly sustained the honor and integrity of the National Union—are now requested to decorate their residences and places of business on the 1st and 2d days of October proximo, when the Soldiers and Sailors of the Republic will assemble in Mass Convention, at Independence Hall, to reaffirm the principles for which they fought.

SAM. B. WYLIE MITCHELL,
ROBERT L. BODINE,
JAMES W. LATTA,
9 26 4t Committee on Flags, Decorations, Etc.

TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, REpublican Clubs, and other Associations of the City of Philadelphia:—

At a meeting of citizens held this day (September 25), at No. 1105 Chesnut street the undersigned were directed to make application for the use of such of your Halls as can be conveniently spared on the 1st and 2d of October proximo for the accommodation of the War Veterans of the Republic, who will then be in attendance at the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention.

Communications on this subject are respectfully requested to be forwarded to the N. W. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
SAM. B. WYLIE MITCHELL,
O. B. GRIFFITHS,
A. W. LYMAN,
WILLIAM J. MACKEY,
Committee on Halls.
HENRY D. MOORE, President.
ROBERT R. CORSON, Secretary. 1t

UNION VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Committee will be held on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock in the hall of the WECCACOE ENGINE HOUSE, to complete measures to entertain the "Boys in Blue." The Ladies' Committee will please attend. 9 24 2t

HEADQUARTERS POST NO. 1, G. A. R., DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25, 1868.

A Special Meeting of the POST will be held at Room No 4, Bank of Republic, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street, on MONDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at 7½ P. M., sharp. Punctual attendance requested.

By order of WILLIAM ARTHUR, Post Commander.
Official—JOSEPH R. C. WARD, Act'g Post Adj. 1t*

LECTURE.—REV. A. A. WILLITS will Lecture in Hall northeast corner BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, October 1, at 8 o'clock. Subject—Mental Dyspepsia.

Tickets 50 cents, for sale at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street, and at No. 1018 Arch street. 9 26 5t

PIMPLY FACES, UNNATURAL RED Noses, Tetter, Ring-worm, Erysipelas, Eczema, and all cutaneous eruptions and scaly disquamations upon any part of the body are effectually cured by Heiskell's Tetter Ointment. Sold 50 cents per box. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 602 ARCH Street. 9 18

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND.—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting. Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.
7 9tu th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

THOMAS GALES FORSTER, THE great Trance Speaker from Washington, D. C., will give his last lectures on SUNDAY next, at CONCERT HALL, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Free. 9 25 2t

SCRIMMAGE IN THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Our City Council meets again,
Because we're through the summer;
And one good Councilman doth call
Another one, "A BUMMER!"

At which the other Councilman
Doth rage, as if on fire;
And promptly tells the former one,
He thinks he is "A LIAR!"

The President declares himself,
To keep good order, able;
And some one moves (to stop the row)
To lay it on the table.

Oh! jolly Common Councilmen,
Like dogs and bears, delighting
To scratch, and bite, and call hard names,
With scrimmaging and fighting!

Looking on all that sort of thing
With most prodigious loathing,
We call good folks' attention to
Our stock of Autumn Clothing!

"LET US HAVE PEACE!"

Come along peacefully and joyfully, jolly fellow citizens!

Our Grand Fall opening will open on the First of October! Call in at

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

And we'll tell you all about it. [4 11 4p

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHING MEN,
GREAT BROWN HALL.

GROCERIES, ETC.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE

Invite the attention of Families returning to the city, and the Public generally, to their FINE STOCK of

FRESH TEAS,
COFFEES,
AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

Which they offer at the lowest cash prices at retail, and at wholesale prices by the package.

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
9 10 1m4p No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at
J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
8 20 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT street.

POINT BREEZE PARK—FURTHER POSTPONEMENT—The trot advertised for Thursday will take place on MONDAY, the 28th. The field consists of five of the fastest horses owned in the city. 1t

POLITICAL.

1860. 1868.

CAMPAIGN CLUB

ATTENTION!

THE CLUB WILL ASSEMBLE

FOR PARADE

ON

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) NIGHT,

AT HEADQUARTERS,

CITY ARSENAL,

RACE STREET, BELOW BROAD,

At 7 o'clock, Sharp.

By order of

WM. B. MANN,
9 26 2t CHIEF MARSHAL.

GRANT, COLFAX, AND O'NEILL.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Republicans of the Second Congressional District will assemble in

MASS MEETING

AT

Broad and Fitzwater Streets,

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 26,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

The Meeting will be addressed by

Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL,
Colonel WILLIAM B. MANN,
Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS,
Hon. T. J. COFFEY,
WILLIAM MORAN, Esq.,
Colonel WILLIAM McMICHAEL.

The Republican Invincibles, the Campaign Club of 1860 and 186-, and the various ward organizations, are invited to participate.

By order of the City Executive Committee.

JOHN G. BUTLER,
9 25 2t Chairman Committee on Meetings.

UNION LEAGUE MEETING

AT

CONCERT HALL.

GOVERNOR RICHARD YATES,
OF ILLINOIS,

And SENATOR KELLOGG, of Louisiana,

WILL ADDRESS OUR FELLOW-CITIZENS

ON SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 26,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

LADIES ARE ESPECIALLY INVITED. 9 25 2t

HEADQUARTERS

Republican Invincibles.

ORDER No. 10.

The Club will assemble

SATURDAY, September 26, 1868.

At 7 o'clock, P. M. *sharp*, for parade, and to attend the Congressional Mass Meeting of the Second District (Hon. Charles O'Neill's) at BROAD and SHIPPEN Streets. By order of

BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR,
Chief Marshal.
EZRA LUKENS, HENRY TODD, } Assistant Marshals. 9 25 2t

THIRTEENTH WARD GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.—The citizens of the Ward are requested to attend a meeting of the Club, on TUESDAY EVENING, September 29, at 8 o'clock, at the room, N. E. corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets. EDGAR M. CHIPMAN, Esq., will address the meeting. All are invited to attend.

EDWIN H. FITLER, President.
JAMES W. SAYRE, Secretary. 9 25 4t

UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will meet daily at Hopkins', No. 416 LIBRARY Street.
9 8 tf M. C. HONG, Chairman.

HATS AND CAPS.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

The Autumn Fashions are Now Ready.

The favor of an opportunity to submit the same to your inspection is respectfully solicited by

WARBURTON, Hatter,

No. 430 CHESNUT STREET,

9 15 13t Next door to the Post Office.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9§

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 §p

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.]

ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN!

GRAND INTERNATIONAL CRICKET AND BASE BALL MATCHES AT PHILADELPHIA.

OCTOBER 3D TO 12TH, INCLUSIVE.

Circulars and Tickets at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street.

Persons wishing Reserved Seats on Platform should apply early, as the number is limited. 9 24 tf

BOARDING.

A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, RESIDING IN West Philadelphia, will rent, with Board, handsome apartments en suite or single. House replete with every convenience. Address L. G. W., Philadelphia Post Office. 9 26 3t*

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26, 1868.

Were you ever in your life taken in and done for by a woman? I appeal now not to downy-lipped young men, to whom that experience must come among the other early bitter experiences of their minority, but to respectable heads of families, to immaculate mammas, to irreproachable papas, to spotless duennas in the roles of aunt, or guardian, or companion, or elder sister, or poor relation—to all the numerous varieties that belong to the higher social grades of respectability. In being thus taken in by a woman, the fleecing is not wholly a mixture of the mournful, the revengeful, and the ridiculous when the adventuress who has betrayed you is young, beautiful, and gifted. The deception so adroitly practised has the smack of a not unpleasant surprise. You wake from your dreams of the gay deceiver's innocence and truth, but the facts remain that that she *was* young, *was* beautiful, *was* captivating. It is sad the next day to see her name in the newspapers veiled under a cloud of *aliases*, and to reflect that she has deceived a thousand other people to whom she seemed as bewitching as to you. I knew such a woman as this once. She had rolling, voluptuous eyes, in which dark depths of lurid and rubescent splendor occasionally revealed themselves. I thought her an angel until one fine morning a couple of police men came and whisked her off, and the next I heard of her was that she was "sent up" for five years.

Some such woman as this was the confidence female who was hooked a couple of days ago and brought up before the judicial bar of the Essex Market Police Court. It seems that her name is Annie C. Kley, and that the number of hotel proprietors and lodging-house keepers whom she has swindled is legion. Gold watches, diamond rings, moire-antiques, articles of *vertu*, borrowed money, and almost everything of great exchangeable value were brought to light from the depths of her capacious trunks; and the number of complaints that have come pouring in upon her renders her case a hopeless one. Among liquor dealers, furniture dealers, house owners, and hotel proprietors her success appears to have been enormous. She is pretty, *petite*, well-bred, well-dressed, sweet-voiced, of brilliant conversational powers. In short, she is one of those golden-haired devils whom Miss Braddon, or George Augusta Sala, her faithful chevelier, would rejoice in. A woman to ruin the peace of every household; to corrupt the daughters and seduce the sons: to twine herself around virtuous fathers, and raise the demon of jealousy in young wives' breasts. Scandalous, heartless, remorseless, a born thief and liar, indefatigable in cajolery and swindling, artful to the extent in which duplicity seems artlessness, this fair-faced fraud has worked herself, through the baleful success of years, into a first-class position behind stone walls and locks and bars.

What between opera bouffe and the elections, and the latest news from Spain, New York has enough to babble about. Grau's company has at length arrived and distributed itself among the hotels. There are marvellous tales told of the beauty, both of face and voice, of Pasi Bell, and Fontanel, and Desclauzas, and of the handsomeness of the tenors. The Tietjens enterprise of Mr. Mapleson seems to have fallen through. Neither do we hear any more of Morasent, the terpsichorean coquette of Egypt, who was to astonish the votaries at Pike's Opera House. The prayer-meetings in Water street still continue, but whether there are most rats, rascals, or religion on exhibition seems undetermined.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING.—In store and receiving daily; also, new and choice styles in the piece to be made up to order. Great bargains in Summer Goods, ready made or made to order. Style, fit, and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND 600 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

OUR PLAN OF BUSINESS.—Believing that we have unequalled facilities for conducting business, the following statement of facts, we trust, will find favor with an intelligent public.

We purchase and sell only for cash, and have no losses from selling on credit to provide for. The paying customer is not therefore taxed to help pay the debt of a customer who does not pay.

Attention is specially invited to the quality of goods offered. All goods being ordered personally of the best manufacturers, purchasers may rely on getting the best articles of the kind, and at only one profit on first cost.

We are determined to keep our stock so large and attractive, and the price of every article so low, as to make it the interest of every consumer to make our house his market for dry goods, believing it to be more to our interest to sell a large amount of goods at a small percentage of profit, than to do a small business at the ordinary market prices.

Correctness of representation and the utmost politeness will be rigidly required of all employes.

To avoid errors, all goods sold at the counter will be remeasured in a special department for that purpose, and the salesman's calculations examined.

Goods always shown with pleasure, and no undue pressure used to effect sales.

To our patrons who prefer buying whole or uncut pieces, the prices will be the same as in the wholesale department.

Samples and prices sent by mail when desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
Central Dry-Goods Store,
Corner Eighth and Market street,
Philadelphia.

A FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.—We take pleasure in recording a fine improvement made by Mr. William H. Helweg, at his fashionable Boot and Shoe Emporium, No. 535 Arch street, next to the corner of Sixth. Mr. Helweg has occupied the premises for quite a number of years, during which time his business steadily increased, so that an enlargement of his store became an actual necessity. He now occupies the entire building, and superintends the cutting, fitting, and making of every order entrusted to him. We have dealt with Mr. Helweg for several years, and have always been pleased, not only with his work (which, by the way, cannot be excelled), but also with the promptness with which every order was executed. We cordially commend him to all who desire elegantly-fitting Boots or Gaiters, at very moderate prices.

A COLD SEEMS A SMALL AFFAIR.—Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a Cold may turn to Consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Take a Cold in time, then, that is, take Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the well known standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Pulmonary Complaints, and your Cold will disappear, as well as all apprehension of danger. Sold by all Druggists.

THE "COMMERCIAL LIST AND PRICE CURRENT," published by Winslow & Son, at No. 241 Dock street, has the largest advertising patronage of any weekly paper in the country, as it circulates everywhere.

A LIGHT ARTICLE UPON A LIGHT SUBJECT.—Ever since the fiat "Let there be Light!" was issued, men have been intent upon fulfilling its requirements, some of them being so bent upon making light as to make light of all other obligations, like Nero fiddling while Rome was burning. Not so with MR. JAMES SPEAR, at Nos. 1116 and 1118 Market street, Philadelphia. He has not only made a light in the world, but has so combined it with comforting heat as to richly deserve what he has already received, the warmest encomiums of his fellow citizens and the highest awards from all the Fairs at which it has been exhibited. Passing up Market street during the cold snap last Thursday, a cheerful light and warm atmosphere escaping through the door, induced us to enter the establishment and investigate the beautiful and unique "REVOLVING LIGHT" invented and perfected by JAMES SPEAR, and manufactured by himself and brother, CRAWFORD SPEAR. It is impossible to do justice to this stove in an oral description. A few hints will demonstrate its superiority to all other parlor or office stoves, throwing new light upon a heretofore dark subject.

The theory of Base Burning has long been known among philosophers and scientific men as the only correct way to burn coal and to consume all the smoke and gases. The Base Burner is peculiarly constructed, differing entirely from the ordinary stove. In the common stove, when the coal is thrown in the entire body ignites in a short time. In the Base Burner only a portion of the coal ignites; consequently, should the stove be left with the draft all on, the fuel cannot be all ignited, but will burn with a bright flame until it is gradually and thoroughly consumed. It is, in fact, A PERFECT BASE BURNER, every particle of coal being consumed, the patent ash-sifter receiving the ashes, and rendering it ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST! A cylinder from the base to the top contains the coal, the perfect combustion of which enables the fire to be kept up for forty-eight hours with the consumption of less coal than an ordinary stove in half that time, besides which it is so regulated as to require NO ATTENTION during an almost indefinite period, the fire once lighted and replenished two or three times a week, will burn all winter, the heat being equal and the stove sustaining no injury. But the crowning excellence of this stove is its LIGHT as well as heat-giving properties. Around its centre are mica windows, which are closed when the fire is being made, requiring but a short time on account of a draft which is more perfect than in stoves of other makers. From these windows, which are highly ornamental, light from the thoroughly ignited mass of coal issues sufficient to read by, imparting a delightfully cheerful and cozy air to an apartment, the mellow radiance being far preferable to garish gas when a strong light is not required. In fact, for all ordinary purposes, no other light is needed in the room, the double saving in fuel and illumination paying the price of the stove in a comparatively brief period. This novel effect was too much for our imaginative mood, and we at once turned the crank, with the following result, which, we are free to confess, contains more truth than poetry:—

LIGHT AT LAST!

Ben. Franklin, with his cord and kite,
Drew lightning from the cloudy skies;
Now Spear, with his "Revolving Light,"
The power of darkness, too, defies.
The object so long sought in vain,
By mechanician and by sage,
Comes forth from Spear's prolific brain—
The wonder of this wondrous age.

As morning or as evening star,
As glowing sun or mellow moon,
Shine from the firmament afar,
So shines Spear's stove in cozy room.
No genius could a st ve devise
More perfect than this minor sun;
Not Argus with his hundred eyes,
Nor Cyclops with his single one.

'Tis free from all annoying dust—
'Tis free from deleterious gas—
'Tis free from smoke and free from rust,
And other excellence it has.
It saves the fuel and saves the health,
Promotes good feeling and good cheer;
And those who'd learn the road to wealth
Will buy this peerless stove from Spear.

Persons desiring a REALLY GOOD and ECONOMICAL STOVE are invited to call at Messrs. SPEAR & Co.'s establishment, and examine the stoves in operation.

IMPROVEMENT IN PROGRESS.—The Grover & Baker warerooms, No. 730 Chesnut street, are undergoing an embellishing operation in the front which will be hailed as a decided improvement when completed. We mention this fact, as we are well assured that many thousands of our readers in this city and elsewhere are sufficiently interested in the world-renowned Grover & Baker Machines to be gratified with anything indicative of the success and growing popularity of these superior instruments. The demand for the latter is greater than ever, and as their immeasurable superiority over all other Sewing Machines in use becomes more universally known, they will take the place of and ultimately supersede all others for family use. Their adaptation for embroidery and all the finer and more ornate kinds of sewing gives them immense advantages. As already stated, they *hire* machines to persons who do not wish to purchase and purchasers who so desire to have the privilege of paying for machines in easy instalments. We regard this arrangement as a substantial benefit to the public.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
No. 824 Chesnut street,
Under the Continental.

All customer work in the latest styles.

Melton Suits	$25 00
Heavy Coating Suits	27 50
Scotch Suits	30 00
Fine English Coating Suits	35 00

A large assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats from $15 to $45.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 35 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement in another column.

VERY LITTLE VENERATION is vouchsafed to him who wears an unsightly Boot or Shoe, whereas a stylish and good fitting Boot or Shoe will always command for the wearer more or less genuine respect. For further particulars, inquire of Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—Dealers would find it to their interest to attend the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue for cash, on Monday morning, September 28, at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McClees & Co., Auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

TRENWITH has everything in the literary line that readers can wish for. His popular news depot, at No. 107 S. Third street, is filled almost to surfeit with romances, condensed biographies, novelettes, ridiculous serials, fashion plates, literary periodicals, and travels, illustrated and news journals. He receives all the New York journals of the day long before the regular mail comes in, and furnishes them to his readers at a very moderate rate.

"DRESS UP."

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

☞ FALL STYLES READY.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS, RIDGE Avenue and POPLAR street, east of Nineteenth.
DICKSON BROS., No. 320 WALNUT St.
1t*

TO LET—THE SECOND, THIRD, AND fourth floors of No. 136 North NINTH Street. Very desirable rooms for business.
1t* DICKSON BROS., No. 320 WALNUT St.

MARRIED.

MACPHERSON—EDWARDS.—On Thursday evening, the 24th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Mr. Harbaugh, Dr. WILLIAM MACPHERSON to CATHERINE, daughter of the late John Edwards, and granddaughter of the late Thomas Begley, all of this city. No cards. (New York and London papers please copy.) **

DIED.

HAYDOCK.—On the 23d instant, THOMAS O. HAYDOCK, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Columbian Lodge, No. 36 I. O. of O. F., and the Franklin Fire Company, No. 12, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 513 South street, on Sunday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock.

McDEVITT.—On the 23d instant, JOHN, son of John and Mary Ellen McDevitt, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the parents' residence, No. 1021 Moyamensing avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 6 10

Willcox & Gibbs'
"Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO.
720
CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1868. CLOTH HOUSE. 1868.

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
No. 34 South SECOND Street,

Respectfully announce that their stock of

WOOLLENS,
FOR MEN'S, LADIES' AND BOYS' WEAR,
IS COMPLETE.

We especially invite the Ladies to call and see our extensive assortment of

FABRICS FOR MANTLES, SACQUES, and WALKING SUITS,
From a Velveteen to a Montagnac Velvet Cloth.
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
We have every style, from a mixed Coating to the FINEST CHEVIOT.
BOYS' WEAR in endless variety. 9 24 1m rp

BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, ETC. ETC.

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb

Are now receiving a large assortment of

Beavers, Chinchilla, and other Overcoatings. Also, a full line of 3-4 and 6-4 Black Doeskins, all of the best makes.

The attention of Merchant Tailors and Clothiers are specially invited [3 28 s

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

FALL STYLES!

FALL STYLES!

NOW READY IN

WINDOW SHADES,
IN
LACE CURTAINS,
IN
Terries, Reps, Damasks, Etc.

We take pleasure in announcing that our new styles for Fall of the above Goods are now open. Our celebrated make of FINE WINDOW SHADES, with Bray's Spring Balance Fixture (which require no cord), we sell at the most reasonable prices.

Window Shades as low as

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS,

trimmed and hung to the windows. We call especial attention to our new stock of Trimmings, comprising in part, Cornices in Gilt, Walnut, Walnut and Gilt Rosewood, and Rosewood and Gilt, Curtain Tassels Picture Tassels, Pillow Tassels, Cords, Loops, Bands etc., etc.

CARRINGTON, DE ZOUCHE & CO.,
S. E. Corner Thirteenth and Chesnut Sts.,

Formerly KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. 9 3 wstp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Call in and examine our large and varied stock of NEW BOOKS, and elegant Imported and American CHROMOS, rich framed. All selling

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SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
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Solicit the accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and traders in general. Prompt and careful attention given to the interests of our Depositors and Correspondents.

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COOPER & CONARD,
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Have attractive assortments of the following Goods at interesting prices to the buyer, viz:—

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, ETC.
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BOYS' CLOTHING.

The Stock is large, fresh, desirable, and at the LOWEST PRICES OF THE DAY. Buyers will consult their interest by examining. 9 26 fstu3mrp

1868.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY

Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—

An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.

SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO

Paisley Shawls.
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Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.

LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.

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RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
Importers, Jobbers and Retailers,

Have now on exhibition THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND DESIRABLE STOCK in this market.

Their stock is unrivalled for EXTENT, VARIETY and general adaptation to the wants of the trade. They are in constant receipt of BARGAINS, which are freely offered by the yard, piece, or package.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

TO PROPRIETORS OF
HOTELS BOARDING-HOUSES,
AND
SHIPPING.

We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.

All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

NEW STYLE SKIRTS.

PARIS "LA BELLE"
AND
GRAND DUCHESS SKIRTS,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
8 26 rp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW THREAD LACE COLLARS.—Just opened an invoice of new and beautiful Cluny and other Thread Lace Collars, at reasonable prices.

GUIPURE MUSLIN BANDS.

A small case of those open designs, similar to a recent lot, with greater variety in price and pattern, much under regular price.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.

Will open to-day a case of Nottingham Lace Curtains.

NOTTINGHAM LACE TIDIES.

A lot of new Tidies, chiefly round, at lower prices, just received.

WHITE, BLACK, LEAD, AND BROWN SKIRT LININGS,

At reduced prices.

BLACK SILK LACES,

Single and double-edged, many of which are job goods, at very low prices.

COTTON MECHLIN NET.

Invite special attention to yard-wide Net, remarkably even and sheer.

WHITE SILK ILLUSION.

2 yards wide, 80c.; 2½ yards wide, 95c.; 3 yards, $1·10. Superior quality, at above low prices, at

HORNE'S,
1t No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street.

CARD TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We have established a Department for the convenience of COUNTRY MERCHANTS who do not wish to buy whole pieces of fine goods.

We will cut FINE SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LINEN GOODS, CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES in such quantities as will best suit their sales, and convenience, at the regular wholesale rates.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 21 6m PHILADELPHIA.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.

SPECIALTY IN

WHITE GOODS, LINENS,
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
CURTAINS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, ETC. ETC.

NO DRESS GOODS.

Being the Oldest Establishment for the SPECIAL SALE OF THE ABOVE GOODS, we can give to our patrons the advantage of a long experience and thorough acquaintance with this Special Department of the DRY GOODS BUSINESS, and making all our PURCHASES FOR CASH, secure to them the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES at which the same qualities are sold, either in this or the New York market.

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

FLANNEL DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
CORNER EIGHTH and MARKET,

Respectfully invite the attention of buyers to examine our FLANNELS before making their purchases.

The utmost politeness in attendants. No misrepresentation or undue pressure to effect sales.

We have constantly in stock

BALLARDVALE FLANNELS,
GILBERT'S FLANNELS,
OPERA SACK FLANNELS,
SHAKER FLANNELS,
SWANSDOWN FLANNELS,
MOLESKIN FLANNELS,
GAUZE FLANNELS,
SILK WARP FLANNELS,
DORNET FLANNELS,
ANGOLA FLANNELS,
PLAID SHIRTING FLANNELS,

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

We are now opening a few bales of ALL-WOOL FLANNELS at 25, 31, and 37½ cents, that are decided bargains, and well worth an early call.

CLOTH HOUSE.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS.
THE CHEAPEST PRICES FOR CLOTHS.
THE BEST MAKES OF CLOTHS.
THE FINEST MIXED COATINGS.
THE NEWEST STYLES OF PANT STUFFS.
DOMESTIC CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
FOREIGN CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
CLOTHS FOR LADIES' WEAR.
VELVETEENS OF ALL COLORS.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FOR EITHER MEN OR BOYS, IS AT
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S
CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

HOSIERY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, and UNDERWEAR,
Direct from American and European Manufacturers.

Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-Wool Shirts, White, for Gents.
All-Wool Shirts, Scarlet, for Gents.
All-Wool Shirts, Grey Mixed.
All-Wool Shirts, Blue Mixed.

All the above, of superior qualities, for sale.

We aim to keep the BEST LINE OF THESE GOODS to be found in the city, and prices at the bottom of the market.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,
9 24 3t PHILADELPHIA,

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

HAS NOW OPEN FROM NEW YORK AUCTIONS AND OTHER SOURCES—

HANDSOME BLACK SILKS.

New Fall and Winter Dress Goods.

75 pieces BLACK ALPACA AND PURE MOHAIRS, 37½c. to $1·10.
50 pieces WRAPPER CASHMERES, 25c.
NEW MIXED WATER-PROOF CLOAKINGS.

LACE CURTAINS! LACE CURTAINS!!

CLOSING OUT LACE CURTAINS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR WANT OF ROOM.
HANDSOME MARSEILLES QUILTS VERY LOW.

LINEN GOODS.

150 dozen FINE HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., 19c.
100 dozen EXTRA FINE HDKFS., 25c.
130 dozen SUPERFINE HDKFS., 31c.
70 dozen SUPERFINE HDKFS., 37½c.
FRENCH HDKFS., FOR LADIES AND GENTS.
110 dozen MEN'S LARGE SIZE COLORED BORDERED HDKFS., 37½, 45, and 50c., cost nearly double.
LADIES' BLACK BORDER HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., 50 to 75c.
MEN'S PLAIN HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., 25 to 50c.
LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY.
LADIES' FULL REGULAR IRON FRAME, ETC.
MISSES' HOSE FULL REGULAR.
MEN'S FULL REGULAR HALF-HOSE, 25 to 50c.
LADIES' GENUINE BALBRIGGAN HOSE.
LADIES' WHITE CLOCKED BALBRIGGANS.
LADIES' BROWN CLOCKED BALBRIGGANS.
TABLE DAMASKS AND NAPKINS.
50 pieces ELEGANT BARNSLEY AND DAMASK TABLE LINENS, HANDSOME QUALITY.
HEAVY LOOM TABLE LINENS, 62c. to $1.
100 dozen TOWELS 17 to 62c., BARGAINS.
NEW HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.
NEW SHAPE HOOP SKIRTS.
ROBERT WERLEY FRENCH CORSETS, and
100 dozen GENUINE FRENCH EXTRACTS, 31 and 38c.

JOUVIN KID GLOVES.

150 dozen GENUINE JOUVIN KID GLOVES; FALL COLORS.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
9 24 ths 2t PHILADELPHIA.

C. PONSON'S GOLD EDGE
LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS,
Acknowledged to be the best made.

HAMRICK & COLE,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,

Have the pleasure of announcing that they are

The Exclusive Importers of the Gold Edge Brand

Of these deservedly Popular Goods, all widths of which will be found throughout the season in their stock.

Also, that they have constantly in store the various grades of

Bonnett's and Ponson's Black Silks.

The above very superior fabrics we shall offer at prices to compete with inferior makes.

HAMRICK & COLE,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.

N. B.—Just opened, DRESS SATINS, in choice Evening Shades, MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

9 16 stuth3t H. & C.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

FLANNELS, FLANNELS, FLANNELS.

Bargains in All-wool Flannels, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, and 75.

Heavy All-wool Shaker Flannels.

Domet Flannels, 18, 22, 25, 31, 37½, 40, 45, and 50

Grey and Red Twilled Flannels.

Plaid Shirting Flannels, etc. etc.

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.

Blankets, Blankets—$4 up to $14 a pair.

MUSLINS. MUSLINS.

Best makes of Shirting and Sheeting Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

Just opened, a large lot of Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, good goods, at the very lowest market prices.

Bargains from New York auction sales and other sources in one lot of Dimity Bands, 12½c.

Fine quality Linen Tucked Hdkfs., 50c.

Hemstitched Hdkfs., all linen, 25, 28, 31, 38, 40, 45, and 50c.

Gents' Hemstitch Colored Border Hdkfs. at 50, 62½, and 75c., that cost the importers $9 a dozen.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs., very cheap.

Several lots of Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels, that are very cheap.

A new lot of Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 62½, 69, 75, 87½, and $1.

Royal Poplins, 60 cents a yard; mixed Poplins, 75 cents a yard, etc. etc.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

N. B.—Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported, choice Fall colors 1t

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

OUR
SATURDAY NIGHT
SUPPER TABLE
SERIES

NUMBER CLXL.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

FREAKS OF FANCY OVERWROUGHT AND IMPROVED UPON BY THE SERIES EDITOR AS GENUINE WIT AND HUMOR.

From "Punch."

OMINOUS NAME FOR A RACE-COURSE.—"Knavesnine."

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.—Great excitement prevails at Oxford amongst the ladies who are not engaged, owing to the expected arrival of a number of "unattached" students after the long vacation.

A GREAT HISTORIAN REDIVIVUS.—The attention of Anthropologists and Spiritualists is drawn to the remarkable announcement that amongst the recent additions to the Zoological Gardens is—"a Gibbon." Note, also, singularly enough, that it was presented by A. Grote.

NO POCKET MONEY. (A HINT.)—Mamma. "Well, I am glad you have had a nice ride. But where is your jacket, Tom?"

Tom. "Sold it for a bottle of ginger beer, mother. We were so thirsty!"

REM LACU NON TETIGISTI.—Why did not Lord John Manners, when enumerating the various grand achievements, *quorum pars magna fuit*, say that he has cleaned out, new-bottomed, and refilled the Regent's Park Lake? Because then he would have mentioned one thing that would hold water.

ÆNEID IV. 1, ADAPTED.—M. Grévy, opponent of Imperialism in France, has been returned for the Department of the Jura, by a great majority over the Court Candidate. Shades of Virgil, and Dido, and Mrs. Todgers forgive us; but if it should be whispered that the Emperor is indisposed and suffering we should wink and say, "*Grévy saucius curâ.*"

A POPISH BIRD.—The Missal Thrush.

A SATISFACTORY CHARACTER.—Mrs. Brisket (about the Squire's new Bride)—"Oh, yes Mum, she come in 'ere yesterday, Mum. Bless yer! a puffect Lady, Mum! Don't know one j'int o' meat from another, Mum!!"

TAKEN IN.—Several young gardeners rushed to buy a recent number of the *Saturday Review*, from seeing in its placard articles on "Laurels" and "Buttercups."

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS.—A cruel young cad, of Wandsworth, has been sent to jail, with hard labor for a fortnight, for brutality to a poor cat. We are very glad, but if the excellent Magistrate had ordered him another kind of cat—a cut for each of his victim's legs, one for each of her ears, one for her tail, and a couple for luck, to make up the supposed number of her lives—the *memoria technica* would have been better.

UP IN BIOGRAPHY.—Examiner—Give some account of Galileo.

Candidate—He was an astronomer who was persecuted by the Inquisition.

Examiner—Well, Sir?

Candidate—Galileo cared for none of these things.

AN IRISH DIAMOND.

Not much fun yet out of the Election Addresses, but here is one which looks promising. We should like to hear again from Mr. Patrick McDonald, who thus addresses the Queen's county:—

"I have only to say I shall lead Two Thousand Voters to the poll at the forthcoming General Election in the Queen's County. Be firm when we advance to the combat. Fifty Thousand Non-Electors will give us their hearts and hands. O'Connell, thou art mighty yet; thy spirit doth walk abroad; your memory is before us."

"Your memory is Before us." Noble! And our Future is behind us. Go and prosper, dear McDonald, and more power to your pronouns. Thy ancestors will be proud of ye, and the shades of your posterity smile down upon thee.

From "Fun."

A NEW VIEW OF AN OLD FABLE.

Crafty Reynard one fine day
  Asked the long-billed stork to dinner:
But contrived the feast to lay
  Out on shallow plates, the sinner!
And that long bill of the stork
  Was discounted thus completely—
Eating soup with knife and fork
  Is a thing you can't do neatly.

Wily Reynards, that I know,
  Doing business in the city,
Into partnership will go
  With poor storks—the more's the pity.
They swim buoyantly as cork—
  Sink like lead their partners fleetly.
Eating soup with knife and fork
  Is a thing you can't do neatly!

Well-intentioned folks, too oft
  Charity in vain expending,
Nuts to those whose gums are soft,
  Coals to Africa are sending.
Schemes for feeding Jews on pork
  They consider framed discreetly—
Eating soup with knife and fork
  Is a thing you can't do neatly.

Rogues or fools! 'tis much the same;
  Long-billed birds with shallow dishes
To supply is still their game,
  Heedless of their victims' wishes;
Long-necked jug for long-billed stork
  Is the vessel chosen meetly—
Eating soup with knife and fork
  Is a thing you can't do neatly.

—What Railway Charges always are—Fare enough!

ODD RABBIT IT!—The *Times* is rather prone to vagaries of spelling. We are indebted to it for the word "diocess." As the word diocese is derived from the Greek *dioikesis*, there seems no ground for the reduplication of the "s"—but the *Times le veut!* Last week it favored us with another novelty in a leader on the destruction of small birds:—

"The owl and the stoat live not only upon young rabits and partridges, but also, and by preference, upon rats and mice."

Hitherto, we did not think of applying the question two "b" or no two "b" to the rabbit, but we suppose that what the *Times* sets forth in its leader columns is law; and, therefore, those frisky creatures must accept this new rule as the law of their "b"-ing.

LATEST EFFECT OF THE HEAT.—It reported in city circles that an exceptionally large number of "sweated" sovereigns has been received this summer at the Bank of England.

IN VINO VERITAS.—THE THING THAT TELLS A TALE—A "splitting" headache.

AN EARLY PROVERB.—More Hastings, less speed.

A THOUGHT ON A SYMPATHETIC PLANT.—Cabbages have been sold this summer at threepence each.—Hard lines for the cigar trade!

A MATTER OF TASTE.—"The Dashing White Sergeant," a fantasia for the piano-forte, is described by its publishers as being an "elegant work"—to our thinking, there can be but little elegance about an officer who has an expletive constantly on his lips.

THE LONG AND SHORT OF IT.—Admitting that long sermons are, as a rule, injudicious, we should be sorry to see the extreme in the opposite direction carried out. How painful must it be to hear of a clergyman constantly having "a few words" with his flock!

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—Insuring at Lloyd's.

THE MARYLEBONE WESTRY.—Mr. Thomas Chambers has issued an address to his constituents, in which he delicately insinuates a touch of westry language to prove how thoroughly he represents them. We quote literally from the *Times* of the 25th ult.:—

"Three years ago I was most unexpectedly inwited by an influential party among you to become a candidate for your suffrages."

Of course the Marrowbones will prove cleavers to a candidate who thus wigorously windicates the walued werbal wirtues of the westry!

ORDER!—We have always thought that the railways, among their other monopolies, had the exclusive right of manufacturing cripples and invalids-for-life. To judge from the following advertisement from a provincial paper this is not the case:—

"PERAMBULATORS! PERAMBULATORS!!—The largest, best, and cheapest stock of Perambulators ever seen is at ——'s manufactory, —— street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—N. B.—Invalids made to order."

THE WEATHER AT BADEN AND HOMBOURG.—The heat at these fashionable spots has been so very great that in some instances people have actually burnt their fingers at the gaming tables!

EN SUITE.—At the coming Westminster election should the friends of the Female Franchise demand a poll, we trust their "pole" will not be a *bâton de dame*, as that is fated to end in a licking.

"CANS'T THOU NOT MINISTER TO A MIND?"

Fond Parent.—"We don't find he gets on with his learning."

Schoolmaster.—"Well, I fear he never will do much. He has—h'm—in fact—he has no capacity!"

Fond Parent.—"Well, well, my good sir, we ain't partickler what we pay. Let him have one at once!"

"PICK-ME-UP," INDEED!—A thirsty soul hearing that some of our fast trains, in order to economize time, pick up their water on the road, suggests that an adaptation of this plan might be carried out so that passengers could at certain points pick up a glass of brandy and water. The subject, we think, is worth consideration.

CROWNING THE EDIFICE.—The next time you hear an idiot shout "I'll have your hat!" let him have it, and one for his nob into the bargain, for here is a piece of good news. A patent has been granted to a Mr. J. Wheatley for "an improved construction of chimney pot." J. W. is evidently bent on supplying a *long felt* want, and has our best wishes for his success. Whatever shape his improvement may take, it certainly cannot be more hideous than our present head-gear.

A SILLY-WET.—Old Magnum—just for the fun of the thing—had his likeness taken the other day on board the Hampton Court boat. So cleverly did the artist—believed to be the last of his race—catch the expression, that every one who has seen the portrait declares it must have been produced by the Jolly-Dog-uerreotype process.

FOR SMALL TEA PARTIES.—What is the difference between the cup that cheers and the flowing-bowl?—One is a-musing, the other be-musing.

From Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25.—The Senate yesterday installed a negro as senator from Caddo Parish, in place of Reuben White (white), declared ineligible.

Registration was opened to-day. Among the first acts of the registers was to refuse the registration of foreigners naturalized by the Judges of the Fifth and Sixth District Courts since July last, on the ground that such naturalization was illegal. In this they were sustained by the Chairman of the State Board of Registration. The excitement in the city in consequence is intense. The excitement was increased by an affray this morning in French market, in which a negro was instantly killed by a white man, who escaped.

Governor Warmouth issued a proclamation this evening, calling upon the citizens to remain at home and abstain from exciting acts or conversation, stating that the civil authorities are capable of suppressing any difficulties that may arise, and arresting all offenders, or if found insufficient will be promptly assisted by the military. He also calls upon all political clubs to abstain from any public demonstration for the present.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Bacon, amending the Registration act so as to require only the oath prescribed by the State Constitution, and further defines the powers of registrars and supervisors of elections. It passed two readings and was made the order of the day for Monday, it not killed in the House or vetoed. The bill will secure a fair registration.

It was stated in the Senate that the Board of Registration had abrogated of themselves a supplement of the registration law, adding provisions which the Senate had rejected. A resolution calling for an investigation was adopted, and a committee appointed.

Mr. Fosdick (Democrat), appointed on the State Board of Registration by Governor Warmouth, has entered a second protest against the action of the majority of the Board. It is contended that registration cannot be refused to citizens willing and ready to take the oaths prescribed by the registration law.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The ship Jacob A. Stamla took off 108 passengers from the Melita and put 17 on board the Monequash, from St. Johns for Liverpool, and 13 on the ship Kurrachee, from Mauritius for Greenock. The fire on the Melita broke out in the hold when seven days out, and it was eight hours before she fell in with the Stamla. Owing to the nature of her cargo, cotton, etc., the fire resisted every effort to subdue it. It is supposed to have been smouldering some days in the hold before it broke out.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The Rollins conspiracy case was again up before the United States Commissioner to-day, and two or three witnesses were examined, but nothing of additional importance was elicited.

The Labor Congress to-day was occupied in discussing the platform offered at the last evening's session. After considerable discussion the clause deprecating strikes was stricken out. Exception was taken to the finance plank in the platform, and the monetary system was discussed until adjournment. The discussion was resumed at the afternoon session, but it was finally adopted as originally reported. A resolution was unanimously adopted recognizing the right of the workingmen and workingwomen of the nation to strike when all other just and equitable concessions are refused.

A box containing about $2000 in English coin was stolen from Duncan & Sherman's banking-house to-day, while the attention of the owner was momentarily attracted in another direction. A man was seen to take the box by several persons, and depart with it, they supposing it to be all right.

Obituary.

ST LOUIS, Sept. 25.—Dr. Joseph N. McDowell, a distinguished surgeon in the West, and a resident of this city, died this morning of congestive chills, in his sixty-third year.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Indian War—A Report from General Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The following telegrams were received at the War Department to-day from Lieutenant-General Sherman:—

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—To Adjutant-General United States Army.—General Sheridan reports this day a description of the fight between his aid-de-camp, Colonel Forsyth, and the Indians, on the Upper Republican river. Several other columns are moving to the same point, and I trust the Indians will receive a just punishment.

FORT HAYS, Sept. 23.—I have just heard that the report sent here to-day is substantially correct. Lieutenant Beecher is dead and Forsythe wounded, as before described, but the party is all right, although surrounded by Indians, and can hold out, as they have plenty of ammunition and mule and horse flesh. They have given the Indians a salty dose. Forsythe has lost Lieut. Beecher, and Dr. Moore, mortally wounded—2 killed and 18 wounded. He reports thirty-five Indians killed and many wounded. Forsythe says he can whip the party and come on if it was not for his wounded and having his horses all killed.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

To W. T. Sherman, Lieutenant-General.

Department News.

Two hundred and forty-five new money order offices go into operation on the 5th proximo. The amount of money sent through the mails in this way is steadily increasing.

Commissioner Wilson has issued instructions to John A. Clark, the newly appointed Surveyor-General of Utah, directing that officer to proceed at once to Denver, Colorado, and obtain possession of the original evidences of surveys in Utah, now in the custody of the Surveyor-General at Denver, and repair to Salt Lake City, where the Secretary of the Interior has directed him to establish his office. The Commissioner has approved a contract for the survey of eleven townships south of Platte river, in Lincoln county, Nebraska. It embraces about 250,600 acres, a short distance west of Kearney City, and within the twenty miles limit to the grant of the Pacific Railroad.

The North German Confederation.

The Hanse towns having recently been merged in the North German Confederation, Mr. A. Schumacher, their Consul-General at Baltimore, who for some time past has also been acting as Chargé d'Affaires, called on the Secretary of State yesterday to deliver the letter of recall of Mr. Rossing, the regular Chargé d'Affaires. Mr. Schumacher made the following remarks on the occasion to the Secretary of State:—

The letter which I have the honor of presenting to you will inform you of the cause of the withdrawal of the Hanseatic mission. The interests of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg will in the future be represented by the great North German Union of States, and I could not desire them placed in better hands than those of its present distinguished representative. Nevertheless I cannot help regretting that the relations extending over a period of so many years of uninterrupted friendly intercourse should now be brought to a sudden close. I believe this feeling is common among the citizens of the Hanseatic republics, and also shared in general by the people of this country. I trust, however, that the Government of the United States will continue to take a lively interest in the future prosperity of the German sister republics, and that when their representative shall prefer wishes in their name they will receive the same kind consideration which has always been given to them. I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing my own appreciation and thanks for the many proofs of this friendly disposition of which I have been the recipient, while repeatedly temporarily in charge of the Hanseatic Legation. And I assure you, Mr. Secretary, that my official intercourse with your Department and other national authorities will ever be held by me in grateful remembrance.

Mr. Seward replied as follows:—

Mr. Schumacher:—I will submit to the President of the United States the letters which you have delivered to me from the free Hanseatic cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, and will at the same time make known to him the friendly feelings and sentiments that you have expressed on this occasion. I feel assured that I shall receive his directions to acknowledge the letter with a cordial appreciation of the energetic enterprise and love of constitutional liberty which have so long distinguished the Hanseatic cities. In closing the direct diplomatic intercourse which has existed between the Hanseatic republics, it gives me pleasure to bear witness to the talent and ability with which they have constantly been represented here. It gives me equal pleasure to renew the assurances of personal respect and esteem which I entertain for yourself, and to express my very sincere and earnest wishes for your future prosperity and happiness.

Transfer of Officers.

Paymaster Dennison is ordered to the Michigan.

Chief Engineer William B. Brooks is ordered to the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Chief Engineer Staur is detached from the Powhatan and ordered to duty as Fleet Engineer of the Pacific Squadron, in place of Chief Engineer Albert, who is ordered to duty as Fleet Engineer of the South Pacific Squadron.

Chief Engineer Robel is detached from the Pensacola and ordered home.

Chief Engineer Whittaker is detached from the Portsmouth and ordered to the Tascarora.

Army Orders.

Brevet Major Bascom, 17th Infantry, is ordered to report for duty to superintend general recruiting service in New York.

The Alabama Delegation.

The delegation from Alabama, headed by Governor Smith, to request the President to send troops to that State to preserve order, arrived this evening.

Internal Revenue Appointments.

It is not true, as stated, that Colonel Goodloe has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue in Kentucky. Colonel Marr is the only Supervisor as yet appointed.

A Legal Question.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter to Attorney-General Evarts, asking his opinion as to whether a party who failed to take the oath prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862, is entitled to be paid for services performed by him as a Treasury officer. This covers a class of cases in the South, where various persons temporarily acted as such officers who could not take the oath.

Indian Difficulties Before the Cabinet.

Among the questions considered at the Cabinet meeting to-day was that relating to the Indian difficulties.

General Butler in Court.

General Butler, by his counsel, has filed in the Superior Court of Baltimore city petitions in the cases of Kimberley Brothers and Charles A. Woolley, claiming that, as a member of Congress, he was not liable to be summoned, and praying that the service of said summons may be declared to be illegal and null, and that the sheriff's return be set aside and quashed.

Base Ball.

The Cincinnati Base-Ball Club played the Olympics of this city this afternoon. The game was won by the Olympics by a score of 22 to 9.

Latest from Europe by Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Official despatches from royal authorities give an account of an affray at Santander. They report that after a sharp fight the rebels were worsted, and took refuge in the fleet in the harbor.

FLORENCE, Sept. 25.—Cantello is appointed Minister of the Interior, and Passiva Minister of Public Works.

Pennsylvania State Fair.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 25.—The State Fair, commencing on Thursday, the 29th, promises to be the largest and most interesting ever held in this State. Every department is being prepared on the largest scale, and most of the space is already occupied by exhibitors. Many of the best imported and thorough-bred horses will be on exhibition, together with farm implements and new inventions.

From Maine.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 25.—The alleged incendiaries accused of causing the fire at the United States arsenal in this city, who were examined on the 17th inst., had their cases reopened, by consent of the Government, and after an elaborate examination to-day were again held under heavy bonds to appear before the higher court for trial.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Sept. 25.—The bill to organize and call into service the State militia was defeated in both Houses. The House resolved to adjourn on the 6th of October, which was agreed to by the Senate. The House refused to reconsider the bill amending the Constitution removing the capital to Milledgeville.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Double Execution for Murder.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 25.—Silas and Chas. J. James, who murdered Joseph G. Clark, on February 28 last, were hanged to-day. Charles confessed that both were guilty. He died hard, but Silas instantly.

From Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 25.—The exciting canvass for Mayor between the friends of Alden, the present radical Mayor, and Thornberg, a moderate Republican, culminated to-night in a riot. Both parties had a torchlight procession.

The evening had been appropriated by the Thornberg men. The Alden men having been prevented the previous night by the rain from having their procession, determined to have it to-night. About 9 o'clock, as the Alden procession was coming into the public square from the street, a difficulty occurred with a negro who was speaking for Thornberg, who, being attacked, drew a pistol and shot into the procession, and many shots were fired at him in return. The armed negroes discharged their pieces generally in the air.

Thousands of shots were fired, although but four persons were wounded and none were killed. While this was going on the Thornberg procession was in another part of the city, and took no part in the riot. About 1 o'clock the crowd was dispersed by United States troops, and in a short time all was quiet.

INDIGO BLUE.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE, for Blueing Clothes, is put up and for sale at ALFRED WILTBERGER'S Drug Store, No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
will color more water than any other Blue in the market.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
is free from acid, and will not injure the finest article.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
dissolves perfectly clear, and will not settle on the clothes or make them streaked.

The Label is copyrighted, and reads, "Barlow's Indigo Blue, prepared and for sale at Alfred Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second street, Philadelphia." Barlow's Indigo Blue is sold to dealers at a price that pays them to keep it.

CONSUMERS WILL FIND
it on trial to be the most economical and handiest article ever used for Blueing Clothes. Barlow's Indigo Blue is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 N. Second street, and nowhere else.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
is made in the same way it was fourteen years ago, and does not contain any acid.

ONE FIVE-CENT BOX OF BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE,
dissolved in a mineral water bottle of water, will make the best Liquid Blueing that can be made.

BARLOW'S INDIGO
does not require any rags to tie it up in.
A few grains of Barlow's Indigo Blue on the end of the finger will color a tub of water. 9 16 Lt4p

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.

The Stock, Fixtures, and Lease of the old and successful stand of the undersigned, located in the most central part of CHESNUT Street, No. 1004. Established Twenty-seven Years (Ten of which in the present location) for the sale of Silks, Ribbons, Millinery, Lace, and Fancy Goods. The Proprietor going out of business. Apply promptly to
JOHN WARBURTON,
No 1004 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE Lots of ground, suitable for manufacturing or building purposes, having plenty of good spring water and plenty of good building stone, situate on and near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and only 2½ miles out. Apply to B. HARPER & CO.,
9 21 6t No. 427 CHESNUT Street.

FOR SALE, NORTH BROAD STREET, Elegant Residence. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, Architect,
9 22 tuths 6t* No. 204 South FIFTH Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURnished HOUSE on Price street Germantown, Possession October 1. Apply at E. CARPENTER & SON S, No 242 S. THIRD street. 9 22 6t

CARPETINGS.

J. T. DELACROIX,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS
Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc.,
Wholesale and Retail.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 37 South SECOND St.,
9 12 stuth3m5p Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

WORMS! WORMS!
Those pests of childhood, that undermine the Constitution, and render life miserable are effectually removed by the use of
HOLLOWAY'S VERMIFUGE CONFECTIONS,
a most pleasant, safe, and reliable remedy, daily prescribed by physicians. Sold by all Druggists.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
9 8tf No. 602 ARCH Street.

HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'
RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL
PRINTING ROOMS
N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS.

PAPER.
50 TONS 50 TONS
Wrapping, Manilla, and Hardware Papers,
OF DESIRABLE SIZES AND WEIGHTS.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
C. S. GARRETT & BROTHER,
8 1mrp] Paper Manufacturers and Dealers,
Warehouse. Nos. 12 and 14 DECATUR Street.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS
TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14!

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,
JOS. TILLINGHAST
TILLINGHAST & HILT
INSURANCE AGENTS
409 WALNUT ST.
PHILADA
DAVID B. HILT
No. 409 WALNUT St.
AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR
Home Fire Insurance Company,
NEW HAVEN, CONN
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
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NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company,
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Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I
Guardian Fire Insurance Company,
NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co.,
CHICAGO, ILL
Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
8 9! PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
15,000 300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500 150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par. Market value, Cost, $1089,679·26	$1,102,802·50
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,384·35
Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00, estimated value	3,017·00
Cash in Bank $103,017·10 Cash in Drawer 298·52	103,315·62
	$1,567,605·15

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Joseph H. Seal,
Theophilus Paulding,
Hugh Craig
Edward Darlington
John R. Penrose,
H. Jones Brooke,
Henry Sloan,
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Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
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D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President,
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $33,693·22
INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000·00.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12!

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
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Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 532

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30!

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS.

MONUMENTAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF BALTIMORE.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 16th of September, 1868, is published in accordance with an Act of Assembly:—

CAPITAL.

Authorized	$200,000
Paid in full	200,000

ASSETS.

Value of Real Estate held by Company	$50,000·00
Cash on hand	68·38
Cash deposited in Franklin Bank of Baltimore	26,880·00
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	7,887·27

AMOUNT OF STOCKS OWNED BY COMPANY.

13 Western Maryland Railroad Bonds, First Mortgage common, par value $1000, market value $84	10,920·00
6 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Bonds, Second Mortgage, common, par value $1000, market value $77·50	4,650·00
10 Tennessee State Bonds, 6 per cent., 1866 and 1868, par value, $1000, market value $67·50	6,750·00
Bills receivable	85,773·61

AMOUNT OF STOCK HELD BY COMPANY AS COLLATERAL SECURITY FOR LOANS.

7 United States 5-20 Bonds, par value $1000	$7,000·00
6 Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Bonds, par value $1000	8,000·00
50 shares Merchants' and Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company Stock, par value $10	341·70
Loaned on Warehouse receipts for Cotton	11,300·00
Do. do. do. Grain	2,400·00
Amount of assessments on stock of Company called in, due and unpaid: will be paid October 1	35,350·00
Amount of interest on investments made by Company, due and unpaid	660·00

LIABILITIES.

Losses due and unpaid	83·00
Claims for loss in suit	6,500·00
Amount of losses paid during the year	22,033·99
Amount of losses during the year not yet settled	11,000·00
Amount of Dividends declared	6,000·00

All losses unsettled it is believed can be settled for $10,000.

INCOME.

Amount of cash premiums received	86,182·90
Amount of premiums earned	28,176·63
Amount of interest money received from investments of the Company	5,111·33
Amount of income of Company from any other source	1,269·92

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	22,033·99
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	313·33
Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid	2,477·00
Amount of dividends paid during year	6,000·00
Amount of expenses during year, including commissions and fees paid to the agents and officers of the Company	15,624·04
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	2,015·02
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures of Company	13,230·95
Amount of promissory notes held by the Company as part of the whole of the capital thereof	1,000·00

WILLIAM RUMSEN, President.
S. G. HILES, Vice-President.
T. S. RHETT, Secretary.

TILLINGHAST & HILT,
AGENTS,
North Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Building,
No. 409 WALNUT Street,
9 25 3t PHILADELPHIA.
Joseph Tillinghast. David B. Hilt.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
Richard D. Wood,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25!

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are not excelled 1 27!

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE.
2 5! No. 434 RACE Street.

COAL.
B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 25!

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

When Dying let me Hear.

"Let me hear when I am on my death bed, that Christ died in the stead of sinners, of whom I am chief; that He was forsaken by God during those fearful agonies, because He had taken my place; that on His cross I paid the penalty of my guilt. Let me hear, too, that His blood cleanseth from all sin, and that I may now appear before the bar of God, not as pardoned only, but as innocent. Let me realize the great mystery of the reciprocal substitution of Christ and the believer, or rather their perfect unity, He in them, they in Him, which He has expressly taught, and let me believe that as I was in effect crucified on Calvary, He will in effect stand before the throne in my person; His the penalty, mine the sin; His the shame, mine the glory; His the thorns, mine the crown; His the merits, mine the reward. Verily, Thou shalt answer for me, O Lord my Redeemer. In Thee have I trusted; let me never be confounded." (Dr. Jeune, the late Bishop of Peterborough).

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

METHODIST.

—The following are the statistics of the Southeastern Indiana Conference, as reported at its late session, which commenced September 20:—Members, 20,376—increase over last year, 4131; probationers, 2463—increase, 995; local preachers, 145—increase, 15; churches, 273½, valued at $583,300—an increase of 39½, and of value, $110,750; parsonages, 51—increase, 7—value, $50,600—increase, $7625; contributions for Missionary Society, $8056·51—decrease, $460·39; for Tract Society, $324·01—increase, $203·66; for Bible Society, $1321·75—decrease, $262·60; for Sunday School Union, $257·32—increase, $96·36; Sunday Schools, 271—increase, 42; officers and teachers, 2913—increase, 531; scholars, 19,601—increase, 2338. The following is the action of the Conference on lay delegation:—

Whereas, The late General Conference proposed to the godly consideration of the preachers and people the subject of Lay Delegation; therefore

Resolved, That as a Conference we heartily concur in said action, and that we pledge ourselves to give earnest and faithful attention in bringing this subject before our congregations for their expression by vote in the month of June, 1859 as described on page 335 of the Appendix to the Discipline.

—The Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist* speaks of great gains to the Southern Church on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. "The Kent Circuit" was organized at the late Baltimore Conference with three appointments. It now numbers fifteen. In Kent and Queen Anne's many of the most influential men, with their families, have united with the Church.

—The African Methodist Protestants held their Annual Conference in St. Thomas' Methodist Protestant Church, on Chesnut street, Baltimore, lately. The body consisted of about twenty-five members.

—The pulpit of the Methodist Episcopal church at Orange, N. J., made vacant by the election of Dr. Dashiell to the Presidency of Dickinson College, will be temporarily supplied by Dr. Lanahan, of the Book Room.

—The Methodists of Paterson, New Jersey, have organized a new church in the northern part of the city. Members from Cross street, Market street, and Prospect street have united in the enterprise. It starts with good prospects. Another enterprise is contemplated. A committee has been appointed to secure lots on Main street, and members of the three churches are ready to inaugurate still another new church movement. The population of the city is rapidly increasing, and we are glad to learn of so much zeal and enterprise among our people.

—The trustees of the Newark Conference Seminary held a meeting on Tuesday, September 1, on the Morristown camp ground, and resolved to proceed at once to the erection of the buildings of the institution. The Committee on Plans are attending to their work.

EPISCOPAL.

—The *Protestant Churchman* appends an emphatic editorial "Amen" to a proposition from one of its correspondents, who evidently despairs of the success of the Evangelical party in the approaching Episcopal General Convention. He proposes that a council of sympathizers shall be immediately called, who shall proceed to the expurgation of all "Romanizing germs" from the Prayer book, and then invite all friends of evangelical truth, in whatever denomination, who favor a "moderate historic episcopate," to unite in forming a Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church. The Evangelist bishops should then be invited to head the movement in their official relation; and, in the improbable event of their declining, the Church should elect provisional bishops. It would not be strange if this should be the actual result of the movement. It would please the Ritualists, as it would leave them to the undisturbed possession of their wealthy endowments, and relieve them in their weighty respectability from any responsibility for the religious fervor of the Tyng and Hubbard party. But in the long run the abandonment by the seceders of their endowments and other factitious advantages would prove, as in the case of the Congregationalists of Massachusetts, who were blessed with the same loss forty years ago, an immense advantage in developing their strength.—*Independent.*

—The *Church News*, one of the Ritualist papers of England, publishes a long account of a young novice taking the "white" and a nun taking the "black" veil, and entering upon her duties as a cloister nun of the Benedictine order. The ceremonies were entirely like those in Roman Catholic monasteries. The *Church News* says:—"At the first anniversary of the Yetminster and Frome Vauchurch branch of the 'English Church Union' (the great Ritualistic Society) a great procession was held, in which twenty priests took part in surplices."

—The Triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States will meet in New York on the 7th of October. This will be the first representation of all the bishops and divines of the states since 1859. The convention will be larger than any preceding council. Much important business, together with the erection of six or seven new dioceses and missionary jurisdictions and bishops, and readjusting the canons, and other business, will be discussed.

—The Rev. H. N. Bishop, late rector of St. John's Church, Chicago, Illinois, and elected to the same post in a church at Cincinnati, Ohio, died in Paris, France, on the 31st of August last. He was one of the leading Low Church divines in the Episcopal Church.

—The Rev. M. S. Olds, rector of Christ Church, Washington city, D. C., died on the 17th inst. of cancer. He was a son of Hon. Edson B. Olds, of Ohio.

—The new Episcopal Diocese of Northern New York is to go into operation this fall, and the convocation of the Episcopal clergy of the northern section of the State was held in St. George's Church, in Schenectady, on the 8th inst., to discuss matters of importance preparatory to the organization of the new ecclesiastical province.

—There are four new Episcopal churches in Vermont awaiting consecration, viz.:—Those at Fairfield, West Randolph, West Poultney, and Bellows Falls.

—The Rev. H. D. Nobles, Episcopal rector in Bridgewater, Connecticut, killed himself by cutting his throat on Monday, the 14th inst., after preaching on Sunday, as usual. Supposed to be temporarily insane.

—The troubles in the Episcopal Church of the Redemption, in New York city, still remains unsettled. Grace Church has placed a minister over the church in Fourteenth street, while the followers of the Rev. Mr. Scott are still worshipping at Irving Hall.

BAPTIST.

—According to the minutes of the Burmese Baptist Convention, for 1868, there are now in that heathen land 287 churches, 63 ordained and 809 licensed native preachers, 15,983 communicants, and 4015 pupils in school. These figures do not show all the results of missionary labor. As an evidence of the quiet influence at work in families, a missionary writes that, returning home from his labors in the afternoon, a little district or "place," he saw a little boy and girl, about three or four years of age, to whom their mother had just given a piece of meat and some boiled corn in a cup, ran to a grassy spot and sat down. Before eating they folded their hands solemnly, and the little boy in his childish talk said, "Now, Tatu, you ask God's blessing," and when this was done, they ate their dinner. How many children, brought up in Christian lands, would, when hungry, have stopped to ask a blessing before eating?

—On the evening of the 6th instant, two members of the Old Cambridge Church, Massachusetts, were ordained as ministers of the Gospel, viz.:—Ezra P. Gould, Assistant Professor of Interpretation in the Newton Theological Institution, and George H. Whittemore, Professor of Hebrew in the Rochester Theological Seminary. Both these young men were members of the last class at Newton. It is rarely that a church gives at one time two so valuable contributions to the work of the Lord.

—The West Fifty-third Street Baptist Church laid the corner-stone of their new edifice in Fifty-third street, near Seventh avenue, New York, last week.

—The Rev. Dr. Baker, pastor of the Wabash Avenue Baptist Church, Chicago, has resigned. The members of that body are talking of selling their property, and moving to some point south of Twenty-second street. They think they are too near the First Church.

—The two Baptist missionary associations in Missouri have united into one body, and the two newspapers which represented them are merged into the *Central Baptist*, the two editors occupying its joint chair. There are about 50,000 Baptist communicants in that State.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—*The Sunday School* of the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church has turned over a new page in its history. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Willits, has consented to assume the superintendency of the school, and will enter on his duties to-morrow. Dr. Willits' genial manner among the young people, and his hearty interest in the Sunday School work, are sufficient assurance that the young folks of the church and its vicinity will cluster around him in the school, as eagerly as their parents do in the church. It is not every pastor that is either competent or willing to bear such a burden, in addition to the duties of the pulpit, as the charge of the Sunday School involves. It is not to be expected that every pastor can, or will, thus engage in the work. But, where the ability and the disposition both so eminently exist as in the case of Dr. Willits, it is gratifying to see a pastor in a position where he can exert so happy an influence over the youth of his charge. Let us hope that the example of Dr. Willits may be extensively followed by other ministers.

—The Rev. A. Crawford, of the Presbytery of Xenia, has been called to become pastor of the Eleventh Street Church, New York, in the First Presbytery of New York.

—Mr. A. B. Gilfillan, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Monongahela, has received a unanimous call to the pastoral charge of the United Presbyterian Church of Covington, N. Y.

—The Old School Board of Education dispensed aid last year to 294 students preparing for the ministry. Of these, 119 were in their theological course, 98 in their collegiate, and 77 in their academical course. The New School Education Committee aided 205 students; of whom 74 were in the theological, 86 in the collegiate, and 45 in the academical course.

—According to the minutes of the General Assembly, just published, the following are the three largest Presbyterian churches in the United States:—Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn (Rev. T. L. Cuyler's), 1141 members; Madison Square, N. Y. (Dr. Adams'), 1111 members; Brick Church, Rochester (Dr. Shaw's), 1086 members. All of these belong to the "New School" branch of the family.

—Hon. William Jessup, who in years past occupied an influential position both in Church and State, and who was known as a man of the highest integrity, died at his residence at Montrose, Pa., on the 18th inst. Judge Jessup was Vice-President of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and was honored in having two sons missionaries to Syria. He had been for many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He has been suffering from paralysis for some years.

—Under the head "Well Done," the *Evangelist* reports that four young men from the Third Church in Pittsburg will be students in Auburn Theological Seminary this fall.

—The Rev. William Wisner, D. D., of Ithaca, New York, is in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He is still remarkably vigorous. He was settled in Rochester as pastor of the Second Church—now the Brick—in 1831. He had previously preached for fifteen years in Ithaca, where he commenced his labors in 1816. His ministry thus extends over a period of fifty-two years.

—The Rev. Nathan P. Campfield was drowned at Bellows Falls, Vermont, last week, where he was spending a vacation season. Mr. Campbell was a young man of fine promise. He graduated at Princeton a few years since, was actively engaged in the meetings under the Rev. Mr. Hammond, and about a year ago became pastor of the Presbyterian church in Cazenova, New York. His health being somewhat impaired, he had contemplated a trip to Europe, and had passed a short time at Saratoga, whence he proceeded to Bellows' Falls. Mr. Campfield was aged thirty years, and leaves a wife to mourn his loss.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The century and a quarter anniversary of the Congregational Church of Westminster, Mass., was celebrated September 9th. Historical discourse and poem by the pastor, Rev. A. J. Rich. The discourse is to be published. The church was "embodied" in 1742. The meeting-house was built three years previous, when there were only four families in the place. Preaching was sustained for two years earlier still, when there were but two families located. From 1739 to this day the church has not been without a meeting-house or a preached Gospel. It has always sympathized with the oppressed, been foremost in every reform, and is an earnest, progressive church. It has sent out some half-dozen foreign missionaries. The fiftieth anniversary of the Sabbath School occurred on the same day; and it is a remarkable fact that the three young men who founded the school each served as teachers during the half-century.

—Rowland Hazard, Esq., a member of the Congregational Church at Peacedale, Rhode Island, has, with his father, Rowland G. Hazard, given $40,000 to Brown University.

—The Memorial Church and congregation in Springfield, Mass., have unanimously renewed the invitation to the Rev. E. P. Parker, of the South Church, Hartford, to become their pastor. Their very beautiful and unique house of worship is fast approaching completion. Dr. Holland writes that its tower will be an almost exact *fac-simile* of that of York Minster.

—The Congregational Church in West Groton, New York, has voted to withdraw from the Ithaca Presbytery, and to unite with the new association soon to be formed at Homer.

—The Rev. William Barbour, of Peabody, Mass., has resigned his pastorate, and accepted his appointment as Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in the Bangor Theological Seminary, and hopes to be on the ground before the commencement of the next term.

—Land has been purchased at Berkeley, Cal., on which are to be erected buildings for a theological seminary to be established under the auspices of the Congregational Church. It is hoped that the buildings will be erected during the next year.

—A meeting was held at Homer N. Y., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., of ministers and churches, when a new Congregational association was formed, called the "Central Association of the State of New York," embracing Onondaga and Cortland counties and places adjacent. An interesting discussion was had on the adoption of the new constitution, touching some of the fundamental principles of Congregationalism. Rev. Dr. Holbrook, of Homer, was chosen moderator, and Rev. J. C. Taylor, of Groton, register and treasurer. Besides the churches forming the body, five others were represented, which only wait dismission from presbytery to join. There is quite a movement among the plan-of-union churches in that direction. Another new association is to be formed in Chenango county, on the 30th inst. The Welsh Congregational Association of Utica and vicinity meets the present week, and will probably vote to unite with the General Association. The Oswego Association will meet October 13, at Camden, at which time it is expected the new and elegant house of worship there will be dedicated, and their new pastor be installed. This large and flourishing church last year withdrew from presbytery. A new Congregational monthly religious paper is proposed to be published at Syracuse, at fifty cents a year, for State purposes and the diffusion of local news, and the discussion of practical questions in religion, church polity, etc. It will be a sort of supplement to the larger religious sheets, and afford a medium of communication between ministers and churches. It will have an office manager, and be edited by several ministers. It will be an eight-page quarto or small folio. Literary assistance and some funds have already been secured.

REFORMED.

—The railroad station seven miles east of Fairview, Illinois, called Norris, was on Sabbath, July 25, the scene of an event of deepest interest. On that day the new Reformed church recently erected by the benevolence of that noble lady of Philadelphia, Mrs. Smith, was to be dedicated to the worship of the Triune God. The neat and beautiful edifice was filled to overflowing; in fact, only about one-third of those who came were able to enter the building.

GERMAN REFORMED.

—The three Synods and thirty-one classes number as follows:—Ministers, 497; congregations, 1165; members, 112,556; baptisms, 11,589; confirmations and additions, 9219; Sunday schools, 957; Sunday school scholars, 41,223; and benevolent contributions, $75,071·47.

—The Rev. C. Cast, of Lebanon, Ohio, has accepted a call from the Second Church at Fort Wayne, Ind. The Rev. R. Schwedes, of Covington, Ky., has accepted a call from the First Church of the same place.

—It is stated, in the proceedings of the Tiffin Classis, that the Rev. Dr. M. Kieffer has been dismissed to the Huron Presbytery of the New School Presbyterian Church.

LUTHERAN.

—The Rev. Uriel Graves, late of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, has been called to the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Milton, Pennsylvania, as the successor of the Rev. George Parson, who has accepted a call to Hanover, York county, Pennsylvania.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

—Private letters from authentic sources in Rome state that the bishops of the Greek, Armenian, and Nestorian Churches are invited to attend the Œcumenical Council, and to take part in the discussions, but not in the voting. The reason for this is that the Catholic Church has always recognized the orders of these Churches to be valid, although they are in schism. On the other hand, there never was any question of inviting the Anglican prelates to attend the Council, because the orders of that communion have always been deemed invalid, and both bishops and clergy looked upon as mere laymen. It is supposed that the Government of Russia will do its utmost to prevent the bishops of the empire from attending the Council; for in that country Erastianism pure and simple is the order of the day. The bishops of Greece proper will also very probably be prevented by Russian intrigue from attending; but from all parts of Turkey, Bulgaria, Asia Minor, Palestine, and Syria, a great number of Greek prelates will proceed to Rome.

JEWS.

—The *Jewish Messenger* says that at the auction sale of pews in the new Temple Emanuel, the amount received reached about $750,000. The trustees expected a pre-emption of $80,000, but it amounted to $200,000. The highest price paid was $4600, the purchaser selecting the pew directly in front of the pulpit. The other members paid various sums, ranging from $4000 to $5000. The appraised value of the pews was $600,000, there being twenty at $5000 each. Many of the seats were sold at a comparatively low price, the trustees very properly declining to neglect the claims of the poorer members. The lowest priced pews were sold for $300, accommodating seven occupants each. By this sale the Temple stands free from debt, and with a sinking fund of $100,000, which will be increased when the pews remaining unsold will be disposed of. In a few years, probably, says the *Messenger*, the Temple Emanuel will be one of the wealthiest religious corporations owning real estate to an extent equalling even the famous Trinity Church.

—An international congress of the more "liberal" Jewish rabbis was held last month, in Cassel, Hesse. Their action was mostly preliminary, the members hardly venturing to introduce the changes which many of them advocated. It was decided to call synods, which should act with authority. A resolution passed that the selections of Scripture in the Synagogue service shall be read in the vernacular, and not in the Hebrew. Other resolutions, proposing more extensive modifications of the ritual and observances, such as the dropping of all prayers for a return to Jerusalem, the omission from the liturgy of the passages in reference to sacrifices, the relaxation of rules on *kosher* food and on marriages, were referred to a committee, to report at a later time.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

—According to the statistics of the *New Jerusalem Magazine*, there are in this country, connected with the followers of Swedenborg, 8 ordaining ministers and 67 pastors, missionaries, and licentiates. There are 15 societies in Massachusetts, 10 in Ohio, 8 in New York, and 7 in Illinois, out of a total of 75. There are 67 societies in England and Scotland. Besides this, a list is given of 26 "places" on the Continent of Europe, and 11 in Australia and New Zealand. The prophet seems to be without honor in his own country, as not a single "place" is credited to Sweden.

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The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

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Also Jenny Lind Wagon and Single Harness. [9 25 2t

May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock.

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The furniture was made to order by Vollmer.

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SUPERIOR FURNITURE, MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

Sept. 29, at 10 o'clock at No. 714 Spruce street, by order of executors, the entire household furniture, including superior rosewood and walnut drawing-room furniture, two fine French plate mantel mirrors, two pier mirrors, fine Brussels carpets, parlor, entry, and stair carpets, hall furniture, superior dining-room and chamber furniture, superior wardrobe, china, glass and plated ware fine hair mattresses, beds, fine ingrain and other carpets, oil cloth, kitchen furniture, refrigerator, etc. [9 26 2t

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$10,000 Steubenville and Indiana 6 per cent.
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May be seen early on morning of sale.

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE.

Immediately previous to the sale of furniture will be sold the handsome modern three-story Brick Residence with three-story double Back Buildings and side yard, and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Spring Garden street, No. 2124, containing in front 25 feet, and in depth 115 feet. The house is built in the most superior and substantial manner, and has all the modern conveniences—gas, bath range, water-closets, etc. May be seen at any time. 9 23 5t

SPECIAL SALE OF STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, ETC.
On Thursday Afternoon,

October 1, at 3 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a quantity of stationery, fancy goods, etc.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

Also, an invoice of photograph albums, of various sizes. [9 25 5t

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.

LARGE SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
On Friday Evening.

October 2 at 7½ o'clock, at the auction rooms (second story salesroom) by catalogue, a collection of fine oil paintings, neatly framed. Open for exhibition two days previous to sale. [9 25 6t

Sale at the Auction Rooms.

EXTRA FINE TRIPLE SILVER PLATED WARE.
On Saturday Morning,

October 3, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a very desirable assortment of fine triple silver-plated ware, including tea sets, coffee and tea urns, epergnes, ice-water pitchers, tea trays, salvers, dinner and breakfast castors, tureens, vegetable dishes table, dessert, and tea spoons and forks; ivory handle knives; fine table cutlery, in cases; tea and call-bells, egg boilers toast racks, cake baskets, berry dishes, etc.

These goods are from one of the best manufacturers in this city, and all of the newest patterns and latest designs.

May be seen early on the morning of sale. [9 25 7t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 826 North Twentieth street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, BY SCHOMACKER & CO., ETC.
On Monday Morning,

Sept. 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 826 North Twentieth street, will be sold the Furniture of a family declining Housekeeping, comprising Brussels ingrain, and Venetian carpets; walnut parlor furniture, covered with hair cloth; walnut chamber furniture, oak sideboard, marble top; oak extension dining table, oak cane-seat chairs; an assortment of kitchen furniture, etc. [9 25 2t

Sale at No. 409 S. Eighteenth street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

September 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 409 S. Eighteenth street, will be sold the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising—Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Walnut Chamber and Parlor Furniture, Beds and Bedding, Dining-room Furniture, China, Glassware, etc.

Also, an assortment of Kitchen Furniture.

Sale at Horticultural Hall.

LARGE COLLECTION OF CHOICE AND RARE HOT AND GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS.
On Tuesday Morning,

September 29, at 10 o'clock, at Horticultural Hall, Broad street, below Locust street, will be sold, a large and valuable collection of Hot and Green-house Plants, comprising—

Orchidaceous Plants,
Azalias,
Camellias,
Pomegranates,
Variegated Pine Apples,
Ficus Elasticus,
Dracoina Brazelences,
Philadendron Pertuosum,
Lagestromias,
Raphias,
Rhododendrons,
Bananas,
Testudinaria Elepantips,
Cypropedium, 4 varieties.

Together with a large miscellaneous collection, that have been selected with great care.

The collection will be open for examination the day previous to sale. 9 26 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, PARIS FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.
By Catalogue, on Four Months' Credit,
On Wednesday Morning.

Sept. 30, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and full assortment of new and desirable goods, well worthy the special attention of buyers. [9 26 3t

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY POLITICS.—The following political meetings are announced to take place on the dates mentioned:—

Union League Meeting.—There will be another huge Republican meeting to-night at Concert Hall. Governor Richard Yates, of Illinois, and Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, will deliver addresses.

Second Congressional District.—The Republicans of the Second Congressional District will assemble at Broad and Fitzwater streets this evening. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. Charles O'Neill, Colonel William B. Mann, Hon. Charles Gibbons, Hon. T. J. Coffey, William Moran, Esq., and Colonel William McMichael.

Second Ward.—A mass meeting of the Democratic citizens of the Second ward will be held to-night, at 8 o'clock, at Eighth and Carpenter streets.

Fourth Congressional District.—On Monday night a Democratic mass meeting will be held at Broad and Coates streets. Hon. John T. Hoffman, of New York, is announced as the orator of the evening.

Fifth Ward.—A mass meeting of the Republican citizens of this ward will be held this evening, at Fourth and Union streets.

The Fifth ward Democracy will assemble this evening at the house of Jerry Nolen, Second and Relief streets.

Twentieth Ward.—A Democratic mass meeting of the Twentieth and adjoining wards will be held at Twentieth and Cambridge streets this evening.

Twenty-seventh Ward.—The Republican citizens of this ward will meet to-night at the Blue Bell Hotel, when addresses from Mayor McMichael, Hon. William D. Kelley, and others, may be expected.

Twenty-eighth Ward.—There will be a grand rally of the Republicans of this ward to-night at the house of Louis Tissot, Falls of Schuylkill.

—This morning Chesnut street, in front of the State House, presented an exceedingly lively appearance, in consequence of the activity being exercised by the various Naturalization Committees in making citizens. The pavement was monopolized to such an extent that pedestrians were compelled to take to the street. The offices of the Clerks of the Supreme Court and the Court of Common Pleas have been filled with the foreign element and their vouchers, and the judges of these two courts have had but little time to attend to any other business. It is calculated that twice as many new voters will make their appearance at the polls at the coming election than at any preceding one. In the Fourth ward the estimate is twenty-five to each division, and these of the Democratic party alone. When we consider how closely this ward is built up, it seems impossible that there should be such an increase except it is accomplished by fraud. It would surprise our readers did they but peep into one of these offices and see the number of foreigners one individual will vouch for.

—A large meeting of the Boys in Blue of the Nineteenth ward was held last evening at Frankford road and Adams street. A permanent organization was effected by the election of Isaac F. Shaner President; John H. Bromley and Frank Gubler, Vice-Presidents; Joseph Graham, Treasurer; and H. V. Buckley, Secretary. It is calculated that the ward will turn out a full regiment in the coming display of the Boys in Blue on the 2d inst.

—A large Grant and Colfax flag, measuring 18 by 26 feet, will be raised this afternoon from the residence of Martin Boraeff, in the Fourteenth ward. Mr. Boraeff was well known as an "old Harry Clay Whig."

—The Republican Invincibles will parade to-night, and attend the meeting in the Second Congressional District.

—The Berry Campaign Club will assemble this evening at Seventh and Catharine streets for parade.

—The old Campaign Club under the marshalship of Colonel William B. Mann, will make a street parade to-night.

—The citizens of Philadelphia are requested to decorate their residences and places of business on the 1st and 2d of October, when the soldiers and sailors of the Republic will assemble in mass convention to reaffirm the principles for which they fought.

A BARGAIN.—Mr. Kurtz resides at No. 1223 Ogden street. He has been in the habit of placing all his surplus money in an old stove kept on the premises, and yesterday he deposited $135 in that quarter. He left the house on business, and returning late in the afternoon found the stove missing. He inquired of his wife its whereabouts, and was surprised to learn that she had disposed of it for old iron—an individual having called at the house and purchased it of her. She did not know the party to whom she had made the sale, nor could she give a description of the purchaser. Mr. Kurtz is minus his $135.

INTERESTING TEMPERANCE MEETING.—Notwithstanding the storm which prevailed last evening a large number of the friends of temperance assembled in the lecture-room of Rev. Dr. Shepherd's Church, to listen to addresses on the subject. Rev. Dr. Shepherd presided and made an address favoring the movement. Eloquent addresses were also made by Thomas M. Coleman, Esq., Hiram Ward, Esq., and Messrs. Lincoln Ludwig, Castle, and Fenton. A number of signatures were obtained to the pledge. The meetings held in this place have been among the most successful of any similar meetings held in this city.

A BOLD BURGLARY.—The residence of Joseph D. Thornton, on Tenth street, below Oxford, was entered yesterday morning at an early hour and robbed of a gold watch and about $70 in money. The burglar effected an entrance through the back building, and, after ransacking the dining-room, proceeded up stairs to the bed-chamber of Mr. Thornton, where he obtained the articles above mentioned. Mr. Thornton's pocket-book contained checks to the amount of $2500, which they left behind. A pair of pants near the bedstead, in a pocket of which was a roll of bank notes amounting to $600, they did not examine, and left undisturbed.

THE WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, corner of Seventeenth and Montgomery avenue. The lectures of this college will be resumed on Monday, 28th instant, at 7½ o'clock, in the following order:—Monday, Chemistry, Professor Deal. Tuesday, Geology, Professor Wagner. Wednesday, Anatomy and Physiology, Professor Maxson. Thursday, Botany, Professor Gerhard. Friday, Mineralogy, Professor Wagner. All are invited. Admission free. Reserved seats for ladies. Fifteenth street cars are the most convenient conveyances.

MILITARY.—Company I of the Grey Reserve Regiment will leave the city on Monday morning at 7½ o'clock, accompanied by the Liberty Cornet Band and full drum corps, for Reading, where they will be received by the authorities at the depot in that city. The Company will leave Reading at 6½ P. M., and arrive in this city at 9·15, where they will be received at the depot by other companies of the regiment and escorted to their quarters.

THE GERMANS TO THE RESCUE.—The returned German soldiers of the war have formed a military organization under the title of the "Boys in Blue," and have their headquarters at Third and Buttonwood streets. They will take part in the Soldiers' Convention to be held in October, and expect to number by that time a full regiment.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of Pilot Kelley, who was blown into the Delaware at Chester, from the barge Sunny South, of this city, last night, was picked up this morning, opposite Chester, by a northward-bound ship, and taken to that city.

FOR GRANT.—A vote taken in the Clearing House of the Associated Banks of Philadelphia this morning resulted as follows:—Grant, 38; Seymour, 2.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon the lampblack establishment on Bridgewater street, below Callowhill, was slightly damaged by fire.

DROWNED.—An unknown man was found drowned in the Delaware at Poplar street wharf this morning.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Robbed a Drunken Man—Inciting to Riot—Stealing Chickens—Larceny—Reckless Driving—Assaulting an Officer—Suspicion of Larceny—Interfering with the Police—Descent.

—One of the policemen of the Second District last night noticed an individual leaning over a drunken man at Third and Monroe streets. He arrested the party, and found that he had been pilfering the pockets of the inebriate. The latter represented that he had been robbed of ten dollars. The person gave the name of James Foster, and was committed by Alderman Tittermary.

—Last night a young man named Thomas Laughlin amused himself by throwing stones at a large Republican gathering at Twenty-first and Arch streets. A blue coat caught Thomas in the act, and conducted him to the lock-up. He had a hearing before Alderman Jones this morning, and was sent below.

—George Lockard was arrested, about five o'clock this morning, upon the charge of larceny. He was passing the Odd Fellows' Hall, Main street, Frankford, with a bag containing chickens, when captured. The fowl were stolen from a farmer residing at Fox Chase. George was committed for trial.

—Yesterday a man fell in a fit at Fifth and Poplar streets, and while in that condition an individual named William Fetters came along and helped himself to the valuables of the unfortunate man. He was noticed, followed, and arrested. Alderman Toland committed him.

—Anthony McHale was arrested yesterday on the Chesnut street bridge for reckless driving. It is alleged that he drove against and ran over a lady near the bridge, but fortunately she was not seriously injured. The prisoner was taken before Alderman Warren and held for a further hearing.

—In July last a disturbance occurred at Twenty-fifth and Biddle streets, during which Officer Mead was roughly handled by one John McCabe. The latter managed to make his escape, and since that time has evaded the police. Officer Mead came across his man yesterday and took him into custody. Alderman Pancoast committed him.

—Jacob Schnell was arrested yesterday on suspicion of the larceny of a horse, which he was driving at the time, and which is supposed to have been stolen. Alderman Pancoast held him for a further hearing.

—Edward Hughes and John McAleer were arrested at Seventeenth and Callowhill streets this morning, for interfering with a police officer while in the discharge of his duties. They were held to answer by Alderman Pancoast.

—On Thursday night the police made a descent on the house occupied by Fanny Smith, on Wood street, above Thirteenth, and captured all the inmates. They were held to bail to keep the peace.

AN UNKNOWN DROWNED MAN.—Yesterday, the body of an unknown white man was found floating in the Delaware at Poplar street wharf. He was five feet eight inches high, had sandy hair and goatee, and was dressed in dark sack coat, blue shirt and overalls, grey undershirt, red flannel drawers, and low shoes. Coroner Daniels took charge of the body.

COLLECTOR OF POLL-TAX.—Mr. Richard Peltz, Receiver of Taxes, has appointed George W. Groves an additional Collector of the personal tax for the Eighth division of the Twenty-second ward.

FIRE AT SEA.

Particulars of the Burning of the Steamship Melita—Rescue of the Crew.

The N. Y. *Herald* of this morning recounts the following:

A few days since we published a brief account of the burning of the steamship Melita, Captain James Sumner, of Liverpool, on the 5th inst., while on the passage from Boston to that port. By the ship Jacob A. Stamler, Captain George Sampson, which arrived here yesterday, thirty-nine days from Havre, having on board the captain, second and third officers, surgeon, chief and second assistant engineers, steward, and fifty-four of the passengers of the ill fated vessel, we have full particulars of the disaster and full assurance of the safety of all who were involved.

The steamship Melita left the port of Boston, on August 27, under as fair auspices as ever vessel went to sea, with an aggregate of 108 souls on board. Without forethought of disaster or prescience of ill fate in the minds of crew or passengers, she proceeded on her voyage, and at two o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant had reached latitude 48 deg. 54 min. north, longitude 29 deg. 20 min. west. At this time, and while bouting steadily along over the great waste of water stretching to the horizon on every side, a large part of the crew and most of the passengers being wrapped in undisturbed slumber, the cry of "Fire!" was raised.

The fire gained headway, and daylight broke upon a doomed vessel and illuminated the spectacle of desperate men vainly struggling against a terrible fate menacing them beyond all hope of escape. Notwithstanding the apparent helplessness of battling against what seemed inevitable destruction, the fight was bravely maintained through the first hours of the new-born day; every glance being anxiously, ever and anon, turned towards the horizon on either side in the anxious hope of descrying some friendly sail, drawn to their relief by the column of smoke which bore testimony for miles of their desperate strait. As may naturally be supposed, the greatest alarm and consternation prevailed among the female passengers and children, and cries and shrieks of agony mingled with the crackling of the fierce flames, increasing the general distress.

At about half-past eight o'clock a sail hove in sight. At its first appearance the joy exhibited by the struggling unfortunates was beyond description, but was soon changed to a terrible dread, and faces blanched again at the thought that perhaps no notice would be taken of their situation. This fear, however, was dissipated, and a feeling of thankfulness and gratitude too strong for demonstrative utterance took possession of all when it became apparent that they had been perceived and that the sail was bearing down on them. The vessel proved to be the American ship Jacob A. Stamler, Captain George Sampson, from Havre, bound to New York, and in response to a signal from Captain Sumner lay to for their relief. All hope of saving the Melita had long since been given up; but to stay the progress of the flames until such time as the passengers—mostly women and children—and crew could be got off called for every exertion. No time was had to save anything; indeed, the passengers, being with one exception in the steerage, had before this lost their all; but boats being speedily got out from both vessels the work of transferring the women and children commenced, the male passengers and crew following, the officers abandoning the burning vessel in the last extremity. Twenty hours were occupied in this work, and at 4 o'clock A. M. on September 6, both vessels drifted somewhat, in latitude 49 deg. 4 min. north, longitude 28 deg. 30 min. west, the Stamler got under way again, lighted on her course by the glare of the burning steamer, now completely wrapped in flames, which folded her in a fierce embrace as though triumphing in a savage glee, having won undisturbed possession of their prey. The next morning she had entirely disappeared.

LEE.

His Reply to an Invitation to Visit Massachusetts.

The Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* of the 24th inst., publishes the following:—

Among the letters received at the Salisbury gathering was the following from General Robert E. Lee. The Committee inform us that they have extended an invitation to him to be present next year, and as that invitation, unlike the one for the present year, is not open to the charge of not being in season, we may hope to hear from him at the next gathering.

LEXINGTON, Va., Sept. 16, 1868.—My Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 7th inst., addressed to me at the White Sulpher Springs, has been received this morning. I am very much obliged to the committee which you represent, for their kind invitation to attend the "Salisbury Beach Festival" on the 16th inst., and beg that you will accept my sincere thanks for the cordial manner in which it has been communicated.

Were it practicable for me to be absent from Washington College just at the resumption of studies, 17th inst., it would be impossible for me to attend your time-honored festival, from the lateness of the hour that I have received your letter. I shall therefore be deprived of the pleasure of being present on the occasion.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE.

Mr. Isaac Hale, Jr.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Henry Hart Milman, D. D.

We learn by cable that the Very Rev. Henry Hart Milman, Dean of St. Paul's, died at London yesterday at the age of seventy-seven. The deceased was the youngest son of the late Sir Francis Milman, Bart., physician to Gregory III. He was born in London February 10, 1791, and was educated at Oxford, where he graduated in due course. In 1817 he took orders, and shortly afterwards was appointed Vicar of St. Mary's Reading. His tragedy of *Fazio* was acted with success at Covent Garden, and still remains a stock play. "Samor," a heroic poem, appeared in 1818; another poem, "The Fall of Jerusalem," founded on the narrative of Josephus, in 1820. They were followed by "Anne Boleyn," "The Martyr of Antioch," and "Belshazzar." But his literary fame rests chiefly on his great historical works, which belong among the best of this department of English literature. A "History of the Jews," published in 1835; a "History of Christianity," in 1840; a "History of Latin Christianity," in 1855. Other works of Milman are, "Notes and Illustrations to Gibbon's Decline and Fall," a "Life of Keats," and "Hebrew Prophecy, a Sermon," published in 1865. He also edited an illustrated review of Horace, with a Life of the Poet, and was a frequent contributor to the *Quarterly Review*. In 1821 he was elected Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. Subsequently he became rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and, in 1849, Dean of St. Paul's. In church questions Dean Milman was one of the leaders of the Broad Church party.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

The Election Difficulty.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, P. J.—In the matter of the petition for a mandamus compelling the Sheriff to issue a supplementary proclamation, and therein name the house of Mrs. McMaster, northeast corner of Twenty-fourth and Callowhill streets, which was made on Wednesday last, then reported, and continued until to-day, the Sheriff this morning appeared in Court by counsel, and, assuming the alternative mandamus to have been granted, presented the following affidavit explaining his course:—

On the 15th day of September, 1868, he placed in the hands of a printer his proclamation for the election to be held in October next with directions to print a sufficient number of posters and handbills of the same, for posting in the most public places in each election division, and received the same printed complete on the 16th day of September, 1868, and had them posted throughout the city on the same day. On the 21st instant he commenced advertising the same in the newspapers as required by law. In the said proclamation, as published, the house of John Kane, at the northeast corner of Twenty-fourth and Spring Garden streets, was named as the place for holding the election for the Seventh division of the Fifteenth ward, and was so inserted in the said proclamation, under the following circumstances: On September 10, 1868, the deponent received a notice signed by R. M. Porter and George Jacobs, constables of the Fifteenth ward, of which a copy is hereto annexed, which paper was handed, together with all other papers used in the preparation of the said proclamation, to J. Alexander Simpson, Esq., to whom, on account of his great experience in such matters, deponent intrusted the compilation and preparation of the said proclamation for publication. The said Simpson found on file in the Prothonotary's office of the Court of Common Pleas all necessary official documents, showing that an election by the people of the said division had been held on the 10th of September, 1868, in due form and in strict compliance with the law in such case made and provided, and the place for holding such election was changed from the house of Edward Hubb to that of John Kane, at the northeast corner of Twenty-fourth and Spring Garden streets. The deponent further says that on or about the 14th inst. he received a notification that an ordinance of Councils had been passed on the 10th inst., changing the place for holding the said election to the house of Mrs. McMaster, at the northeast corner of Twenty-fourth and Callowhill streets, which notification was immediately placed in the hands of the said Simpson, with instructions to give it its due weight in determining which place should be named in the said proclamation for holding the said election. With the said papers before him, the said Simpson expressed the opinion that the vote of the people should prevail, and accordingly in the said proclamation the house of Mr. Kane was named as the place for holding the said election.

Counsel on each side expressed their different views on the subject but it was made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court that this election of the people was actually being held at the same time that the action of City Councils was taken in the matter. And, though exceptions were taken to certain informalities in the notices and returns made by the constables of the ward, the Judge said that he could not go behind the fact that the citizens had themselves taken this matter in hand and expressed their wish, which should be respected; that when the citizens chose to take steps and designate a place for holding their election, the act of 1839, which was re-enacted specially for this city, and which gave the people the right to make this selection, to this extent suspended the act of 1854 giving to City Councils the power of taking steps in the matter; and finally, that the Sheriff had acted as fairly and honorably as any officer could have done in placing the matter in the hands of learned counsel, with instructions to give everything its due weight, and acting in accordance with his views; and, under all the circumstances, this was not a case calling for a mandamus, which was, therefore, refused.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:—

"Money continues easy at 3@5 per cent. Government brokers continue to have large balances left with them at 3@4 per cent. Capitalists decline making any time engagements, and a general feeling of distrust is observed from the fear that the demand from the country banks for greenbacks to make up their quarterly statement on the 5th of October may be followed by a locking up of money in the interest of operators for a decline in stocks. The right of the owners of money to draw it from bank and hold it, no one disputes; but that banking institutions, holding their charters from the National or State Government, should allow speculators to borrow the money of their depositors on certified checks, or by paying the interest upon it and allowing it to lie idle in their vaults, thus crippling all legitimate business as well as depreciating the products of the whole country, is beyond the comprehension of straightforward business men. An approach was made to one of the leading banks on the street to loan a large amount upon certified checks, but the applicant was coolly directed to the door. Before the close of bank hours the rate of money declined to 4 per cent., with large balances offering on miscellaneous securities."

—The N. Y. *Times* this morning says:—

"The Foreign Exchanges, owing to the scarcity of gold for present delivery, fell off to 108¾@108⅞ per cent., the very best 60-day bills on London being offered at or within this reduced quotation. One or more of the standard banking houses were anxious to draw at 108¾ per cent. It is understood that some Southern cotton bills on England are already coming forward for resale in this market, and the figures for this class of exchange open low.

"The market for Money worked easy to-day to the brokers at 3@4 per cent. from private lenders, and 4@5 per cent. at bank. Most of the large Banks and Trust Companies are quoting, at 5 per cent as the lowest rate at which they are making new loans, on call, and this would certainly not be esteemed an extravagant rate under any circumstances; but the lower terms of 3@4 per cent., made by outside lenders—chiefly the foreign banking houses—and the general ease of supply seem quite conclusive to-day against any effort, as well as against all necessity for making a temporary pressure upon the market on the eve of the quarterly bank statement next week."

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THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON

The Alabama Delegation at the Capital—Governor Smith one of the Party—He Thinks Federal Interference Unnecessary.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Alabama Delegation at the Capital.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The delegation of the Alabama Legislature having neglected to bring an authenticated copy of the resolution under which they are acting, will wait its arrival by mail before officially visiting the President. Governor Smith is with the party, by request of the Legislature, to advise and support the delegation. He has no official functions to perform here in connection with the application for troops. He is of the opinion, however, that the action of the Legislature, though unusual in its form, meets the requirement of the Constitution in the matter of securing Federal aid for Alabama. He does not fully sympathize with the Legislature in its call for additional troops, and expresses confidence in his own ability, by civil machinery, to maintain the peace of the State. The people desire peace, and he has the assurance from men of both parties of support in his efforts to that end. There is some disorder on the line of the Tennessee river and north of Mobile, but elsewhere throughout the State there are no indications of disturbances and no disposition to resist the law, and in no other portion of the State has any officer who has been regularly installed in office been resisted in the performance of his duties. The Governor is apprehensive that during the excitement of the coming election the opposing parties may commit acts which will lead to serious disturbances, unless restrained by some assurance from the President that they will be promptly put down by Federal authority. Beyond this assurance Governor Smith is inclined to think no Federal interference is necessary at present.

FROM CHICAGO.

A Murderer is taken from the Custody of Constables and Lynched.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—At Desmoines, Iowa, last Sunday, two men named Kelly, alias Farley, and James Kern, while in a house of ill-fame got into an altercation, which ended by Kelly drawing a revolver and shooting Kern through the heart. The unfortunate man lived but an hour. Kelly made his escape; but on Tuesday afternoon was captured on the prairie, near Lewis, and brought to the city. The examination resulted in his being held for trial, and he was placed in the care of constables.

Soon after fifteen men in disguise burst into the room, placed revolvers at the heads of the constables, and took the cowering wretch in charge, carried him to a tree just outside the city limits, and hung him. It was the intention last night to burn the house in which the murder took place, and treat the person in control to tar and feathers.

One hundred and seventy-four and a half million dollars is the assessed value of Chicago real estate, and nearly fifty-three million dollars that of personal property.

FROM ITALY.

Changes in the Cabinet—M. Cantelli Appointed Minister of the Interior.

By Atlantic Cable.

FLORENCE, Sept. 26.—There have been some changes in the Ministry. M. Cantelli has been appointed Minister of the Interior, and M. Passivi Minister of Public Works. This approach to a reconstitution of the Cabinet is preparatory to the issue of the loan based on the tobacco bonds. It tends towards a combination between the members of the Right and those of the *tiers-parti*.

M. Cadorna resigned the portfolio of the Interior, assigning ill-health as the cause; but he really quits office because his old political friends, MM. La Marmora, Lanza, Brignone, Sella, in fact all the Piedmontese, voted against him in the late discussion on the Tobacco bill.

M. Cantelli, who replaces Cadorna, belongs to Central Italy. He is modest, active, and esteemed, and never had any other political bias than his constancy in agreeing with the majority.

M. Mordini is said to have accepted the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, which the retiring Minister held *ad interim*. The new member of the Cabinet was formerly the soul of the Left, the friend of Garibaldi and Pro-Dictator in Sicily. He had almost retired from politics. After having, in company with M. Depretis, constituted in the past session a sort of hybrid *tiers-parti*, he passed over to the Ministerial camp, saying, "I have confidence in the Government." Those few words placed a portfolio at his feet. M. Mordini conspired in 1848, 1859, and 1862, and now has a seat in the Cabinet.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Commencement of the Mechanics' Fair

CONCORD, Sept. 26.—The Mechanics' Fair commences in this city on October 6, and promises to be a great success.

General Pierce is very feeble, and has recently been troubled with a cough. He receives the calls of but few friends. His nervous system is quite shattered, and it is very doubtful if he will be able to get out this fall or winter, if he ever does at all.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Excitement in Hudson City—Doings of the Ku-Klux.

HUDSON CITY, N. J., Sept. 26.—An excitement was caused in this city this morning by early risers finding what was believed to be the body of a negro, with a black carpet bag in his hand, hanging from a tree. The police were on the alert and cut it down, when it was found to be a sham mask—clothing filled with saw dust, etc.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 26—P. M.—Erie, 33½; others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26—P. M.—Cotton somewhat firmer. Sales 12,000 bales.

HAVRE, Sept. 26.—Cotton, tres ordinaire, 122f.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26.—P. M.—Breadstuffs quiet. Bacon, 57s. Lard 72s. Pork firm. Tallow 46s. 6d.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—P. M.—Sperm oil, £95.

Terrible Disaster in the Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 25.—The brig Sunny South, Captain Bayley, cleared on Thursday last from Philadelphia, for Bremen, loaded with petroleum, was struck by lightning, near Marcus Hook, last evening about half-past nine o'clock, and exploded in fifteen minutes, totally destroying the vessel. The captain and mate are said to be badly injured and the pilot killed. The rest of the crew escaped. When the steamboat Ariel passed Marcus Hook at quarter past ten o'clock this morning, the vessel was totally destroyed, no masts being visible, but flames were issuing out of the water where the hull is probably aground on the bar.

Burglary at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 26.—Brompton's residence in this city was entered by burglars last night, and a large amount of property in fine jewelry and watches stolen.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—An Englishman, formerly a member of the Queen's Body Guard, was found in Hudson City, early this morning, with his neck broken, and is believed to have been murdered.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Stocks firm. Chicago and Rock Island, 112⅜; Reading, 94⅝; Canton, 47¾; Erie, 49⅛; Cleveland and Toledo, 104⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 109⅞; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 84⅛; New York Central, 128¾; Illinois Central, 143; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia 6s, 53¾; Hudson River 140; 5-20s, 1862, 114; do. 1864, 109⅝; do. 1865, 110⅜; do. new, 108⅜; 10-40s, 104⅞. Gold, 142⅞. Money unchanged. Exchange, 8⅝.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Cotton quiet at 25½ cts. Flour dull and declined 10 cents. State and Western, $6·60@8; Ohio, $8·65@10·40; Southern, $8·20@14; California, $8·50@10·75. Wheat dull. Corn dull at $1·14@1·18. Oats heavy at 74@82 cents. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28·15. Lard dull. Whisky quiet.

New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	128⅝	Tol. & Wabash R.	60½
N.Y. and E. R.	56⅝	Mil. and St. P. com	93
Ph. and Rea. R.	93¾	Adams Express Co.	51½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83⅞	Wells' Fargo	29½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85¾	U. S. Express	50
Chi. and N. W. com.	89¼	Tennessee 6s, new	69
Chi. and N. W. pref.	89⅝	Gold	142¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	101⅞	Market irregular.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	109½		

DIED.

[*For additional Death Notices see the Fifth Page.*]

KIRKE.—Friday, September 25, at his late residence, the Rev. GEORGE KIRKE, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral from St. James' Church, Downingtown, Pa., Wednesday, September 30, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives, Clergy generally, and friends of the family are respectfully invited. Services at 2·30 precisely. Train leaves Thirty-first and Market street (Pennsylvania Railroad), at 11·40 A. M. *****

POLITICAL.

☞ HEADQUARTERS

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

ORDER NO. 11.

I. The Club will assemble TUESDAY, September 29, 1868, at 5·30 P. M., SHARP, to proceed to Quakertown, Pa.

II. Tickets for the round trip (including fare via Union P. R. R. from and to Chesnut street), 75 cents. For sale at Headquarters after 3 P. M., 29th instant.

III. Citizens, not members of the Club, are invited to participate. Arrangements have been made for their accommodation.

IV. EVERY TORCH belonging to the Club MUST BE RETURNED to headquarters for this demonstration.

By order of BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.

EZRA LUKENS, } Assistant Marshals.
HENRY TODD, }

9 26 2t

☞ GRANT, COLFAX, KELLEY, AND TYNDALE!

FIFTEENTH WARD

GRAND MASS MEETING AND FLAG RAISING,

TWENTY-SECOND and CALLOWHILL Sts.;

On MONDAY Evening, Sept. 28, at 8 o'clock.

Workingmen, Rally Around your Standard Bearer!

The Meeting will be addressed by

Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Captain DAMON Y. KILGORE,
R. R. WARRINER, Esq.,
J. T. PRATT, Esq.,
JAMES B. RONEY, Esq.,
HENRY HUHN, Esq.,

By order Ward Executive Committee.

R. M. EVANS,

9 26 2t Chairman of Committee on Meetings.

THE NATIONAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

United States of America,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress,

Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

PHILADELPHIA,

Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK,	E. A. ROLLINS,
JAY COOKE,	HENRY D. COOKE,
F. RATCHFORD STARR,	WM. E. CHANDLER,
W. G. MOORHEAD,	JOHN D. DEFREES,
GEORGE F. TYLER,	EDWARD DODGE,
J. HINCKLEY CLARK,	H. C. FAHNESTOCK.

OFFICERS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Sec'y.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

HON. WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:—

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [88 warp
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealer in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

8 2 6trpths Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Treasury Department Exhibit—Foreign Advices—Political Affairs in Massachusetts.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.

Fractional currency printed for the week	$968,600
Fractional currency shipped to national banks	513,453
Fractional currency, Assistant Treasury, Philadelphia	850,000
United States notes shipped to banks	337,589
United States notes shipped to Assistant Treasurer, New York	100,000
Securities held for circulating notes	341,970,900
Securities, deposits of public moneys	38,102,350
National bank currency issued for the week	80,000
Total to date	$309,870,376
Mutilated bills returned	9,221,270
Notes of insolvent banks redeemed	883,329
Actual circulation at this date	299,840,777
Fractional currency redeemed	614,302

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Total Loss of a Russian Man-of-War—The Progress of the Spanish Revolution.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 26.—There is much excitement in this city, occasioned by the receipt of the news of the total wreck of the Russian frigate Alexander Newski, off the town of Harbore, Denmark. The Grand Duke Alexis was on board the ill-fated ship. The latest despatches, however, hold out strong hopes that all hands may be saved.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The news from Spain is meagre. The official reports received state that the news favors the Government.

The Emperor has invited Prince Napoleon to Paris for consultation on Spanish affairs.

FROM BOSTON.

Republican Delegates Decide in Favor of Mr Butler.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—The Republicans of the Fifth District, in caucus at Salem, last night, chose a full delegation favorable to Benjamin F. Butler, to the District Convention to be held on Monday. A Republican caucus at Newburyport chose sixteen delegates favorable to Mr. Butler, and adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That, confiding in the ability and patriotism of our Representative, Benjamin F. Butler, this meeting expresses its preference for him as the candidate of the Republican party for re-election in this district.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 241, being an increase of 7 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 107 were adults; 134 were minors; males, 118; females, 123; boys, 60; girls, 74. Of the number, 179 were born in the United States, 53 were foreign, 9 were unknown, 5 from the Almshouse, 9 were people of color, and 9 were from the country.

Of the causes 12 were from cholera-infantum, 32 consumption of the lungs, 10 heart disease, 6 inflammation of the brain, and 14 marasmus.

The deaths in the various wards were as follows:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	10	Fifteenth	15
Second	14	Sixteenth	7
Third	12	Seventeenth	7
Fourth	12	Eighteenth	5
Fifth	10	Nineteenth	18
Sixth	5	Twentieth	13
Seventh	12	Twenty-first	6
Eighth	4	Twenty-second	10
Ninth	7	Twenty-third	10
Tenth	8	Twenty-fourth	9
Eleventh	2	Twenty-fifth	6
Twelfth	2	Twenty-sixth	10
Thirteenth	9	Twenty-seventh	9
Fourteenth	2	Twenty-eighth	1

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Michael Honig, charged with secreting goods with intent to defraud his creditors, had a further hearing before Alderman Beitler this afternoon. Isaac Bartram, of the firm of S. M. & J. H. Bartram; Martin McCaffrey, William Buzby, at the N. W. corner of Second and Chesnut streets; William R. Craft, of No. 8·3 Race street; Ernest Rencke, and J. H. Earle, of No. 8·2 Chesnut street, were the witnesses against him. They testified that Honig bought goods of them on thirty days' credit, but had failed to pay at the expiration of that time. The bills in every instance amounted to over one hundred dollars. The goods were sent to Eleventh and Jefferson streets, but before the thirty days were up he had left the city. Mr. Earle testified to the prisoner having admitted pawning some of the jewelry purchased of him.

Detective Levy testified to arresting Honig in Wilmington, Del.

The accused was held in $1500 bail to answer.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	129	Toledo & Wab.	60
N. Y. and E. R.	50¼	Mil. & St. P. com.	91
Phil. and Rea. R.	94	Adams Express Co	51⅞
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	84	Wells, Fargo & Co.	29½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85¾	U. S. Express	50½
Chi. and N. W. com.	88⅝	Tennessee 6s, new	68⅞
Ohio and N. W. prf.	89	Gold	142⅞
Chi. and R. I. R.	101⅞	Market irregular.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi	109½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 26

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 City 6s, New	103¼	100 sh Read R....b30	47 3-16
$200 do. New	103¼	100 do........2d	47 3-16
$4000 do. New	103¼	100 do........b.o.	47 3-16
$1000 Pittsb'g 6s......b5	90	100 sh Leh N........s60	22¾
$1000 Leh 6s. RR l	85	200 do........b60	22⅞
4 sh Cam & Am	125¾	200 do........b60	22⅞
16 sh Leh V R......c	55¾	500 do........ls	22⅞
50 do.........c	55¾	800 do......ls.s60	22¾
100 sh Penna R......b5	56⅛	100 do..60do.a30	22⅞
135 do.........ls	56¼	100 do........s10	22⅞
100 do.........b5	56¼	300 do......ls.s60	22⅞
1 do.	56⅛	1200 do......ls..b5	23
200 sh Read......b60	47⅜	200 do........2d	23

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New..ls	104¼	200 sh Ocean Oil	[illegible]
$1000 Leh 6s gold l	89½	100 sh Leh Nav......s3l	23
$1500 Leh N 6s, '84	85	100 do........s60	23
$1000 do.......o. g	85	25 do.	23
$1000 do.......opg	85	100 do........b60	23
100 sh Reading	47	200 do........s30	22
10 do.	47	1 do.	23
100 do........b60	47	100 do.	23

BAILEY & CO.

DIAMONDS.

CHESNUT STREET,

819.

suthsj

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.